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THREE NATIONS TO RETAIN CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

British Premier Declares Policy for Middle East—Government Aims at Accelerating the Retirement From Persia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The guardianship of the Dardanelles must remain under the control of the three nations which have accepted the responsibility up to the present, namely, Great Britain, France and Italy. Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons last night, while defending the army supplementary estimates of £39,750,000 presented by Winston S. Churchill, the War Minister.

With regard to Constantinople, it was very difficult to discuss the whole of the position there under present conditions, as there was no doubt that occurrences in Greece add considerably to the difficulties. This country, said the Premier, in conjunction with other countries, had to make up its mind whether it was prepared to restore the guardianship of the Straits to Turkey. It did so, that was inviting the same treachery which proved not merely so perilous to the cause of the Allies, but very nearly disastrous.

Great Britain has made its full contribution toward the guardianship of the Straits. France has got other difficulties, but she is doing her best. Italy, up to the present, has not made her contribution. The guardianship of the Dardanelles is a question of policy which has no reference in the least to the question of whether King Constantine remains in Greece or whether Eleutherios Venizelos remains there. The only conceivable difference it could make would be that the Greek division might be withdrawn and increased responsibility would be cast on the three other powers.

Referring to Persia, the Premier said: "It is part of our definite policy to clear out of Persia." The government has done its best, not merely to clear out of Persia, but to accelerate this retirement. What happened was that the Turks suddenly broke away from everybody, including their allies, the Premier declared, and suddenly developed a great Pan-Asian mania.

German Plans Disconcerted

Anyone who reads German books, said Mr. Lloyd George, can see how this disconcerted the plans of the Germans. The Germans wanted the Turks to go to Mesopotamia and Palestine to fight the Allies, but the Turks suddenly forgot all about the war in Europe, forgot all about the Allies, forgot even about the enemies who were at their gate, and said: "This is our chance to start a great Pan-Asian Empire." They thought that if they got to Persia, they could get to Afghanistan and could have attacked India. That was part of their policy, and for that reason a British expedition was sent through Persia to arrest the Turkish advance. It was very successful and prevented a most menacing movement. It was important that it should be known in the East that Great Britain stood by her bond in the Anglo-Persian agreement; but if the other side did not carry out their part, the responsibility would be theirs.

As to Mesopotamia, Great Britain had accepted the mandate, and it was made clear that there were rich deposits of oil there. This would not benefit the British Empire only, but the whole world, and Great Britain should hold the balance quite fairly between all nations. It was the British Government's intention to set up an Arab state in Mesopotamia in accordance with the promise given to the Arabs, and that was now being done.

Repayments to India

Mr. Churchill, in presenting the supplementary estimates, explained that the greatest of all expenditures, making up the large total, consisted of repayments which had to be made to India, for monies claimed to have been dispensed by her for stores and supplies during the war. The sum of £10,000,000 had been imposed quite recently for that, in addition to £1,500,000 for locomotives supplied by India. Approximately £18,000,000 was required for expenses in Mesopotamia and Persia; £9,000,000 was for Mesopotamia; approximately £1,000,000 for northwestern Persia; £3,000,000 for East Persia, and the remainder was due to the fact that, although considerable reductions had been effected in Palestine and Constantinople, they were not so large as the government had hoped when the original estimate was presented.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend made his maiden speech, in which he informed the House that when he came here from Turkey two years ago, he had brought the Turks out of the war for months before they had ceased active operations, and he therefore flattered himself that he saved millions of money and thousands of men.

Advocates Holding Basra

He advocated holding only the Province of Basra, in Mesopotamia, instead of occupying the entire country. This, he stated, could be done with one division, or perhaps with an additional brigade he would feel absolutely secure. If he had had the 70,000 troops spoken of by Mr. Churchill as being

in the East, he could conquer half of Asia. If he had had that number of troops in the East instead of his poor little force of 13,000, only the Black Sea would have stopped them.

The committee divided on Mr. Asquith's motion to reduce the vote by £1,000,000. The result was: 82; against, 186; majority against the reduction, 104. The supplementary vote was then agreed to.

Syria Boundary Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Details of the agreement between the British and French governments in respect to the boundary between Palestine and Syria will be published within a short period, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters. The general basis of settlement has already been arrived at, and geographical factors will be a paramount consideration in the discussion of details.

Two commissions of experts, the British working in London, the French in Paris, are now sitting, and their aim is to find that boundary which will insure justice being done to both countries in regard to the natural resources, including water supply.

NEW MOVE TO SAVE NATIONAL PARKS

Bill Reported Favorably to the Senate Withdraws Their Resources From Jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—It is now confidently expected that the national parks and monuments of the United States will be rendered immune from the exploitation of their water-power resources. In consequence, largely, of representations recently made by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, the Senate Commerce Committee, which had charge of water-power legislation, yesterday reported favorably to the United States Senate a bill which completely withdraws from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission the resources of the national parks and monuments.

As a result of the bill, which amends the Water-Power Act of last session, Congress alone shall have jurisdiction over the power resources of the national parks and monuments. In other words, the Federal Power Commission created under the act of last year, shall have no authority to grant to private interests or corporations permits to operate in the national parks.

Congress to Decide

Every project for development must pass the gauntlet of Congress, thus assuring the matter a degree of publicity which would not be possible if the parks were left in the administration of the power commission.

The amendment reported to the Senate was drafted by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Mr. Jones said that he drafted the bill as a result of a conference with the Secretary of the Interior, who put forward the view that Congress should retain jurisdiction because of the importance of not taking any chances on possible interference with the natural beauties of the parks and monuments.

Senator Jones, while he was not at all averse to making assurance doubly sure, expressed the belief that the powers granted the Federal Power Commission were ample for the protection of the national parks, as every development project requires that a permit be secured after a complete declaration of the character and extent of the development.

"I do not believe," said Senator Jones, "that any harm has been done. My own belief was that the commission could give the necessary protection. I still believe it could. Judge Payne thought it better that there be a withdrawal. This is provided for in the bill."

Text of the Bill

The text of the bill follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that hereafter no permit, license, lease or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power within the limits of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of the Act of Congress approved June 10, 1920, entitled 'An Act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal Section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes,' approved June 10, 1920, as authorizes licensing such uses of national parks and national monuments, is hereby repealed."

VOTE ON RAPALLO TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Senate on Wednesday rejected a motion by Senator Tamassia in favor of suspending the Rapallo Treaty until its ratification by the Jugo-Slav constituent assembly.

LABOR CAMPAIGN FOR IRISH PEACE

Subsequent to Statement of Labor Delegates to Ireland, National Movement for Permanent Settlement Will Be Instituted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Over 100 leading Berlin hotel restaurants will close tomorrow and hotel proprietors threaten to close all restaurants and eating houses throughout Germany if the government does not modify the food rationing system, thereby enabling them to prepare meals for guests without police intervention. Fortunately, the government, supported by public opinion and disturbed by the complaint of American and British social workers here against the proprietors, who have permitted an abundance of milk being used in luxurious restaurants, while German children had to go without, seems decided to insist that hotel proprietors should not exceed the rations in regard to milk, flour, butter, and sugar.

It is pointed out by the government, moreover, that, as meat, vegetables, flour, and margarine are not rationed, there is no reason why restaurants should be closed. The display of the government's energy gives satisfaction to all Germans except a small class of profiteers. The hotel and restaurant staffs, while calling for immediate reopening of the closed premises and continuance of business, without breaking the food regulations, urge the government to cease its campaign against the hotels and turn its attention to the country landlords and big farmers, whom they accuse of being worse food profiteers.

No outward indication of progress in the bringing together of elected representatives of the Irish people is yet apparent, and incidents continue to occur which do not tend to make the atmosphere less embittered. Canon Magner, the parish priest of Dunmanway, was shot on Wednesday on Ballinane road, in a district where 15 auxiliaries were recently killed, while trying, it is alleged, to intervene with an auxiliary Royal Irish Constabulary patrol on behalf of a civilian named Crowley, who was being detained. Crowley is also stated to have been shot.

Responsibility for the widespread damage in Cork on Saturday is not yet fixed, but Maj.-Gen. Sir E. P. Strickland, commanding the sixth division, is holding a public inquiry on Saturday next. All persons able and willing to give evidence are invited to communicate with the military authorities. Their names will not be published in the press.

The report of the Labor commission of inquiry, which has now returned from Ireland, will be presented to a special Labor Party conference, called for December 29 in London, when a national campaign will be inaugurated on the Irish question with a view to permanent settlement on lines formulated by the Irish Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress. This policy was outlined in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, published on November 20.

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ONTARIO PLANS AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Realizing the seriousness of the unemployment situation in Ontario and the prevailing distress, the Ontario Provincial Government is likely to supplement to an equal extent any sum of money which a municipality may vote toward providing temporary relief. This bill was dropped by the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, at a round-table conference of representatives of manufacturing, banking, financial, commercial, Labor and soldier organizations at the Parliament buildings on Wednesday. Mr. Drury pressed the manufacturers' representatives to see if they would come forward with a suggestion of a reduction in prices and the manufacturers said such action on their part would spell disaster. In order to find employment for men now out of work, the government proposes to clear the land adjoining the railway tracks in Northern Ontario to a depth of half a mile on each side of the track.

Further, the government is to at once start work on an extension of 25 miles on the government-owned Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. North of Cochrane, the Minister of Agriculture stated that his department could find employment for 1900 men on farms in Ontario, but these men would have to accept comparatively low wages. The unemployment situation is becoming very serious. It is estimated that there are at least 30,000 men out of work in Toronto alone.

PAYMENT POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The payment of 35,000,000 francs of the loan to France, which would fall due shortly, has been postponed until January 20.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOTEL PROFITEERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

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SOVIET AGENT IS ORDERED DEPORTED

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Finds L. C. A. K. Martens to Be Representative of a Foe of Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Deportation to Russia is recommended by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Soviet Government in this country, in his decision made public yesterday. The ruling is based solely upon Mr. Martens' connection with the Soviet Government on the assumption that the government favors the overthrow of the Government of the United States. An appeal to the courts from the Secretary's ruling is expected.

The case has been in progress since January 2 of this year. Mr. Martens has been in the custody of the Department of Labor since March 29. Before that time he was in the custody of a Senate committee investigating Bolshevik propaganda. Testimony has been taken on a number of occasions, and final arguments were made on December 7.

Official Findings

In summing up the case, the Secretary wrote:

"There is no evidence to show that Martens has personally made any direct statement of a belief in the use of force or violence to overthrow the United States, nor is there any evidence that he has ever distributed or caused to be distributed any literature containing any propaganda of that character, except the evidence to the effect that he attended meetings where revolutionary sentiments were expressed, employed people in his office who had been convicted under the Espionage Act, avowed his belief in the Third International, published a statement ending with the words, 'Long Live the Third International,' and that

ents with prosecution is his initial move in a plan to ask legislative action against Christian Science at the coming session.

Erroneous Conception

District Attorney Said to Be Unacquainted With Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kansas—Commenting on the announcement of Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, California, that he intends to prosecute on charges of manslaughter or neglect parents whose children pass away under Christian Science treatment without recourse to a medical practitioner, Willis D. McKinstry, Christian Science Committee on Publication for this State, says in a statement to the press:

"If the worthy attorney is rightly quoted he displays his erroneous conception of the teaching and practice of Christian Science as well as his unacquaintance with the statute of his own State as to the rights of Christian Scientists to care for their children during sickness. The statutory provision of the laws of California regulating the practice of medicine contains the following clause: 'Nor shall this act be construed to regulate, prohibit or apply to any kind of treatment by prayer, nor to interfere in any way with the practice of religion.'

Basis the Scriptures

"Christian Science is based upon the Scriptures. It gives spiritual understanding of God, man and the universe, and its practice put into operation the religion that was taught and practiced by Christ Jesus."

"Is this gentleman of the law willing to classify as criminals the citizens of California who walk in the footsteps of the Master? If so, then he is as fully justified in causing the arrest of a person who has employed the services of a minister of the gospel to pray that his soul might be healed of sin, as he would be in prosecuting those who employ Christian Science practitioners who through the prayer of spiritual understanding are able to heal both soul and body."

The rights of Christian Scientists and those who employ Christian Science practitioners to recover their health through spiritual means have been sustained by the higher courts. Also a majority of the states in these United States have through legislative enactment protected the rights of Christian Scientists to practice their religious tenets.

Chief Justice Clark has said: 'This is a free country, and any man has the right to be treated by any system he chooses.'

Chief Justice Bartlett of New York, while concurring in an opinion upholding the rights of Christian Scientists, went step further and appended a memorandum which says: 'I defy the power of the Legislature to make it a crime to treat disease by prayer.'

Failure of Medical Campaign

"Now let us consider the system of caring for children according to the plea for medical control as shaped by public health activities. In 1918 the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor carried on a gigantic campaign for the medical examination of children of pre-school age. Referring to the campaign that was conducted by the Children's Bureau, Dr. Grace L. Meigs in the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 27, 1918, stated that the Children's Bureau had enlisted help of the many women represented by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. In almost every county in this country a committee was formed. Dr. Meigs refers to 5,000,000 families and many thousands of communities as having taken part. The alleged purpose of the campaign of the Children's Bureau was to save 100,000 lives. Statistics fail to show that any lives whatever were saved by means of the campaign. On the other hand, the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age in the registration area in 1917 was 243,708, and in 1918 it was 306,143, or an increase in the number of deaths in 1918 over that of 1917 of 62,435. What has our legal philanthropist to offer in behalf of this vast number of children who died while under the care of medical supervision? Why through the process of law force those who have found a better and more dependable method of healing to accept a system which is entirely experimental?

"Multitudes of intelligent people are today bearing witness to the benefits received through Christian Science. They know it has healed where medicine has failed. They have proven its efficiency. Therefore the employment of divine aid for their children is not neglect, but a dependence on Him whom Jesus said to know aright is life eternal."

Colorado Comment

Mr. Woolwine Said to Lay Himself Open to Charge of Being Persecutor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colorado—Widespread surprise and disapproval have greeted the news published here that Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, is planning a campaign against the practice of Christian Science as a method of treating children. Conspicuous among the protests is a communication to the press from W. Stuart Booth, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Colorado, who says in part:

"During this day of tolerance and broadmindedness the reported pronouncement against Christian Science of a California official sounds like an echo from the dark ages of bigotry and sectarian prejudice. Evidently this man has forgotten that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen religious freedom and the right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Healing of the sick by prayer is an essential part of the Christian Science religion,

even as it was an essential part of the Christian religion during the first three centuries of the Christian era. In California, as in Colorado, the practice of Christian Science is recognized by law, in that it is specifically exempted from the Medical Practice Act. The California law has been held valid by the United States Supreme Court. This being true, a district attorney who threatens Christian Scientists is laying himself open to the charge that he is a persecutor instead of a prosecutor."

Position of Associated Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In reply to an inquiry, The Christian Science Monitor has received the following telegram from Robert M. Clarke, who was associated as counsel with the Attorney-General of California and Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles County, in the successful defense of the California Medical Practice Act before the Supreme Court of the United States:

"Your wire received. I do not understand that the question presented by me to the Supreme Court is involved in the position taken by Mr. Woolwine. My task was to sustain the law where the exemption was in favor of those who heal by prayer. I understand that Mr. Woolwine's attitude is that parents and others are liable to punishment unless medical aid is called."

ROBERT M. CLARKE.

LABOR OFFICERS IN FRANCE ON TRIAL

Attack by Government Upon the Federation of Labor Dates Back to Part Played by Labor in the May Disorders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The case against the Confédération Générale du Travail and its officials, Leon Jouhaux, Mr. Dumoulin, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Lapierre and Mr. Claveyrac of having gone beyond the rights legally conferred on trade unions, was heard today before the Correctional Court. This is the sequel to the prosecution following the strike of May 1.

The government then sought a dissolution of the federation, but the proceedings have hung fire, and only now, when it was believed that the process had been allowed to drop, has it come up for trial. The possible penalties are comparatively small, and a really effective dissolution of the association of the trade unions is not possible under the existing laws.

The prosecution is based upon an act which declares that professional unions must exclusively concern themselves with the economic interests of the members. The contention is that the federation was involved in a political movement and has thus acted contrary to the law.

Many complaints are brought against the federation. It has not recorded changes in its status, it has not furnished the names of its component trade unions, it has admitted illegal trade unions of officials. The objects pursued by the confederation were speedier demobilization, general amnesty, cessation of military interventions in Russia and other countries.

The strike of May was also the result of a demand for nationalization. This action is described as essentially revolutionary. The formation of a Labor economic council under Mr. Jouhaux to study conditions and methods of an anti-government movement is another reproach against the federation.

The defendants, in the course of their defense, intend to enunciate their social and economic theories.

PREMIER TO EXPLAIN EMBASSY QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Members of the senatorial commission opposing the project of resumption of relations with the Vatican endeavored to adjourn the whole discussion until after the partial senatorial elections in January, when, in the event of the success of the more advanced elements, the defeat of the government proposals is practically certain.

Some members, on the contrary, demanded immediate discussion. It was pointed out that, if the Senate does not vote the necessary credits before the end of the year, the credits voted by the Chamber of Deputies will fall to the ground and will have to be re-voiced next year.

In the end, it was decided to take no final step until the Premier has been heard. George Leygues in these circumstances will appear before the commission to plead the cause of ambassadorial representation at the Vatican.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PLAN INTERRUPTED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—A serious split in the conference of representatives of the Central American republics, called in San José, Costa Rica, to plan a union of the five countries, is indicated in advices received yesterday.

During discussion of the covenant of the proposed union, submitted by the drafting committee, Alberto Mas Ferrer, leader of those favoring a union, denied an imputation of opponents of the union that his followers were "adventurers."

While urgent efforts are being made to constitute the union, the separatists have announced they will call a popular meeting to protest against its formation.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF "TRUSTS" URGED

Senator Thomas Charges New York Building Conspiracy Is Duplicated Elsewhere—Caldar Committee Given Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Close corporations acting in restraint of trade, conspiracies to control prices and materials such as were recently disclosed in New York City, which involved contractors and labor elements, exist throughout the country and constitute a menace with which the state authorities are not able to grapple and which calls for federal action, Charles S. Thomas (D), Senator from Colorado, declared in the United States Senate yesterday.

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understand that the question presented by me to the Supreme Court is involved in the position taken by Mr. Woolwine.

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extended beyond New York and Philadelphia—how far depending on its effect on the labor situation generally.

Mr. Grace did not believe in dictation by joint action of manufacturers, as to how their product should be used.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, and also a large shareholder in Bethlehem Steel, reminded Mr. Grace of a resolution by the National Steel Fabricators' Association that its members "adjust their business so that the steel fabricated by them is erected open shop."

Mr. Grace did not know whether that could be called dictation. But he admitted that the company's policy in New York and Philadelphia was practically, "You can't have any steel unless you will agree not to erect it union shop." The extent to which that policy would be followed throughout the country would depend on what effect he would expect it to have on our general labor situation."

Policy of "Self-Protection"

This policy, in Mr. Grace's opinion, was merely one of self-protection. He did not know that structural steel union men had ever refused to handle Bethlehem products because they were non-union. He had never liked the term "collective bargaining;" did not know what it meant, but he did know what employees' representation was, because this was in use within his organization. He understood the open shop to be where any man can work without discrimination. The company employed union as well as non-union men, and dealt with them all through their representatives, but not as union men. He did not think this was discrimination; but a closed shop was discrimination against non-union men.

Referring to the statement that erectors were denied steel if they ran a closed shop, this testimony was presented:

"Q—It would not make any difference to you whether they did not get any steel anywhere else? A—Not as far as I am concerned, because I don't believe in the closed-shop principle."

"Q—It would make no difference if operations in this city were caused to cease, you would continue in your policy to refuse to give them steel? A—That is what I would recommend to my associates.

"Q—That is what you think your associates would follow? A—I should hope they would."

Grace insisted that the chief reason for refusing to recognize union men as such was because the company believed it was better, not for the company, but for the men.

Charge that Records Were Falsified

Mr. Untermyer yesterday charged that records of the National Erectors Association had been falsified to cover an alleged agreement with the United States Steel Corporation. Charles Cheney, secretary of the association, admitted he has made no records of a meeting at which a committee had been named to confer with the Steel Corporation on wages. The association includes most of the independent steel makers. Mr. Cheney had been instructed by Walter Drew, the association's counsel, to omit everything showing dealings with the Steel people. Mr. Drew, W. W. Corlett and A. L. Davis, the latter two officers of the American Bridge Company, a Steel Corporation subsidiary, were ejected from the room for alleged prompting of witnesses.

Another witness refused to produce secret reports of the work he and others had done for the Erectors Association in steel mills, reporting on union activities; the witness, a detective, was shown to have had a questionable record.

MR. DANIELS SAYS ALL MUST DISARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary of State, yesterday sent a formal notification of the appointment by President Wilson of Henry Morgenthau as mediator in Armenia to Paul Hyman, president of the Council of the League of Nations. The message read as follows:

"The President has directed me to advise you that he has designated the Hon. Henry Morgenthau as his personal representative who is prepared to proceed as soon as practicable to carry out his proffer of good offices and personal mediation in the matter of Armenia. The President, however, is still awaiting advice from the Council of the League as to the avenues through which his proffer should be conveyed and the parties with whom his representative should get in contact, as well as assurances that he may count upon the diplomatic and moral support of the principal powers represented on the Council of the League."

Good Clothes are now at Bottom Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, made what Frank W. Mondell (R), Representative from Wyoming, characterized as a "related argument for the League of Nations" before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday.

Forced Sales Favored

I want to see the producers of steel in this country compelled to sell their material to anyone who will buy it at the market price. It is none of their business whom the contractors employ for the purpose of construction and of use of that material. I want to see these scoundrels who call themselves contractors, and material men and union labor, who conspire and combine to hold up honest property holders and honest builders, brought to book by the states where they operate and by the nation, if it can be done by exercise of our powers over interstate commerce, and the fundamental basis for it is this investigation, and it cannot go too quickly because people are suffering for shelter and winter is here.

Our efforts to control such conspiracies and combinations will in my judgment be only successful when we require all corporations engaged in interstate commerce either to incorporate or to secure licenses from the federal government, if the federal government is ultimately to become, as seems now suitable, the one authority to deal with them.

COPPER EXPORT ORDER

DOUGLAS, Arizona—Announcement was made yesterday at the Mexican customs house in Arica, Piura, Sonora, that instructions have been received from Mexico City to 1st export duties on all copper ore passing from Mexico into the United States until the price of copper on the New York market is above 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Woman's National Farm and Garden Association NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Fourth Annual Holiday Market

Horticultural Hall, Dec. 18, 19, 17

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LUNCHEON 12 TO 2 ADMISSION FREE



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Wurzle Takes a Furnished Apartment

Wurzle has always had views upon the decorating, furnishing, and apparel of his rooms, and I had anticipated the severe trial it would be to him when for the space of six months he had to live with the furniture of other people about him. His method of coming to a decision as to which of the six answers to his advertisement he would choose was novel, as those who have heard more of him will have been led to expect. We were sitting in Lincoln's Inn Fields watching two children catch the leaves in their erratic flight toward the asphalt path.

"You must know," Wurzle said, "that I find it impossible to be myself, as the saying goes, save among the various objects which I have collected to form part of that vague thing I call 'home.' As my sister proposes to occupy my room with her family for at least half a year, I am in immediate need of being for a term someone else than myself. It is with this in view that I must adjudicate between these rooms which have been offered to me. A wild noise proclaimed that a leaf had actually been caught."

"I must confess," Wurzle went on, "that the idea of living in furnished rooms has been repugnant to me, but I have resolved to rid the necessity of us living by adopting the mode of life of the lawless occupant rather than my own, in so far as I can reconstruct it from what he has left behind him. With this object I will begin by discarding Mrs. Higgins and Miss Smythe; they are in the habit of 'letting,' and from their handwriting I can guess that their gentlemen do not stay long. I have no liking for composite photographs or composite persons, and therefore I will confine myself to the other four, who are, like myself, not 'in the habit' but forced to leave their trappings to others for a period. We will begin with the man who has blotted his signature, though I fear that this fact will mean that he is not as methodical as I would like; he may be so unilitary in his environment that I should be forced to stop writing while I was being him, a course which I should deplore."

We took a bus to the door of this house; it was one of the new type of bus with seats facing the front, which Wurzle regarded as a good omen, "for," he said, "is more likely that good will come in a cause which is faced, rather than approached in a crab-like manner."

However, we were not destined to succeed at the first attempt, owing to the behavior of the caretaker. The rooms were well enough, and Wurzle expressed himself favorable to their plan.

"You see," he said, "there is a writing desk which would be invaluable to me."

"Yes," said the caretaker, who was sufficiently like her kind to be communicative when occasion served. "Mr. Syme is in the insurance and writes a lot of his time."

Wurzle drew himself up and, sighing deeply, murmured, "Madam, what you tell me makes it unnecessary that your time be further occupied by us; had I not known the reason for this gentleman's desk I could have believed him a writer of excellent tales like those of Sir James Barrie or Mr. H. G. Wells, but I cannot allow myself to go into the insurance business for even so short a time as six months."

The caretaker appealed to me to satisfy him but I could not help her, and we left her wondering for the rest of her life how she had escaped a worse thing at our hands.

Mr. Roche, whose flat we visited next, lived in West Kensington: there was pampas grass in the corner, two little domes of glass containing shells and an anti-macassar upon each chair.

"I could not live up to this gentleman," Wurzle said, when he had taken in his surroundings; "I should require a wife dressed in a black bodice cut full in the sleeves; and" he continued, turning to the new caretaker. "I am a bachelor."

This caretaker was, I think, anxious above all things to obtain a tenant, and she must have heard only part of my friend's remarks for her reply was that she was used to bachelors, as Mr. Roche was himself unmarried. Wurzle became very solemn and placing one hand upon the good woman's shoulder he said to her: "To warn you would be to lay myself open to a charge of slander, but, let me tell you, that in my varied acquaintance with the world I have never yet found pampas grass and shells under glass without a lady with garments such as I have described, and a man who has these goods, and yet pretends to be a bachelorhood," his voice became more solemn than ever, "has very good reasons for his conduct." I forgot what answer the astonished woman gave us, but it ended with the assumption that we might think it over and then let her know, and the statement that there was a good bath room.

The third attempt began well: the rooms were clean and with little of the usual offensive ornament and design for whose ugliness we pay so dear. The fireplace even was harmless; instead of the usual score or so of designs each mutually destructive, wrought in iron, or upon tiles and marble, there was a hearth of plain red brick. There were also two shelves upon which rested a dozen or more books: it was at once evident that the answer to our quest lay in

the character of these, for Wurzle composed himself to studying them while I asked a number of questions of the third of our caretaker friends. With the effrontry of a connoisseur I asked the selfsame questions that I had been almost too timid to ask at the beginning of the day, and our mutual esteem was advancing when Wurzle joined us with volume in his hand.

"I have here," he said, "a book which is in itself one sixteenth of our unknown friend's library: it is entitled 'A Ready Method of Remembering the Dates of the Kings of Judah and Israel'; you have a code, whereby each number is assigned a letter or two, and out of these you make up words which help to establish the dates within your mind. Will me to give an example. On page 60 I read, 'the date of King Uzzah makes the words "a gay leek"; we have only to remember that Uzzah was a warlike king, if he had been less warlike he would have devoted more time to the study of arts of peace, including agriculture, and might have cultivated among other things "a gay leek." No!" Wurzle went on, "a man who is going to the trouble of remembering all that lest he should forget the date of a Hebrew king, would never fail to know the actual date of the month on which he was living at the moment and that I cannot bring myself to do. There are footprints in which I may not follow."

Once more in the open, Wurzle said, "Well, our quest is ended."

"How so?" I replied, feeling a little vexed at my friend's method of rendering it apparently interminable. "Why?" said Wurzle, "we have but one set of rooms left and you can hardly suppose that I shall allow myself for the next six months to be positively nobody. I must take the only other opportunity of being somebody that remains and I need only write the necessary acceptance, to settle all."

"Without even seeing them," I cried. "Decidedly: there is no alternative. I need only add that for comfort and general suitability Wurzle was as well placed as he could be in furnished rooms during that six months of interregnum.

TO FLOOD THE KALAHARI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For several years Prof. E. H. L. Schwarz, who occupies the chair of geology in Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, has advocated, in face of ridicule and opposition, a scheme for rewatering the Kalahari and thereby, as he hopes, saving South Africa from gradual desiccation.

Africa, Professor Schwarz believes, is literally going dry, and the process is perceptible. He recalls that when Oswell and Livingstone visited Lake Ngami in the middle of last century they found a noble sheet of water which has now disappeared; indeed, natives who have settled on the lake bed have had to dig 25 feet to find water. Elsewhere in the Kalahari the course of old waterways can still be traced; and, during the war, a South African force crossed the Kalahari to take part in the operation against German South West Africa, they journeyed for days through forests withered for lack of water.

Is this desiccation local, or has it a larger significance? Professor Schwarz says that it is part of a continental process, as a result of which the supplies of water in the interior are being tapped and drained into the ocean, with increasingly injurious effect on the climate of the interior. What he wants is to put back the hands of the clock of time by stopping the leakage and restoring the old conditions in the Kalahari. He proposes that two weirs should be erected: one on the Chobe River, near where it flows into the Zambezi, above the Victoria Falls, and one above the cataracts of the Cunene River, which divides the South West Africa Protectorate from Portuguese West Africa. By damming back the waters of these two rivers he believes that the old streams and lakes of the Kalahari can be reestablished, and that the climate of the whole of South Africa will become more humid and the rainfall more regular.

Professor Schwarz has captured the imagination of the farmers in South Africa. They would like to see the experiment tried; but official and scientific opinion is generally against him. At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, which Professor Schwarz addressed recently, the opposition was voiced by F. E. Kanthack, Director of Irrigation for the Union of South Africa. Mr. Kanthack, who was on the Cunene a few months ago, taking part in a boundary delimitation commission, says that from an engineering point of view the proposed dam is impracticable; and in any case he does not think it will have the desired effect. In his opinion, the streams which used to find their way into the Kalahari have been diverted, not so much by headstream erosion of the coastal rivers, as by the silting up of their courses.

Dr. Gold of the British Meteorological Office was also doubtful of the effect of Professor Schwarz's schemes. He admitted that if the Kalahari lakes could be reestablished they would have some effect on the climate, but not, he thinks, to the extent anticipated by Professor Schwarz. On the other hand, Dr. J. W. Evans thinks that the professor is right in theory, and while recognizing the force of Mr. Kanthack's practical objections, he sympathizes with the farmers who would like the scheme tested. There is no doubt that droughts are a serious problem in South Africa. Recently the union government has appointed a commission to suggest remedial measures in the districts where the farmers suffer most from recurrent bad years.

MISSISSIPPI FIDDLERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All the old familiar tunes, the kind which make you crinkle with laughter, the kind which the first men who tramped across the Alleghenies, or came down in flatboats on the Mississippi River played in their log cabins in the Mississippi wilderness, came to life again at the little village of Forest, Mississippi, late in November, when the annual fiddlers' contest was held. The "caunty co'thause" was thrown open for the occasion, a blazing log fire warming and lighting its largest room, and hundreds of men, women and children, some of whom had ridden on horseback or behind long rangy mules for more than a score of miles that day, gathered to hear their favorite music in their favorite way.

No "stuck-up" violinists were these, but they were maestros of "Turkey in the Straw," "The Fiddle and the Bow," "Prairie Girl," "Hog Eye," and all the other old tunes that set boys' and girls' feet to tapping before jazz anchored their feet and set their shoulders going.

Long before dark they began to arrive, fiddlers lean and fat, some with their beloved instruments in cases, some in burlap bags, and some uncovered, tied to the horns of their saddles, or riding on the seat of the old buckboard, beside their owners. Before 7 o'clock, the great room of the "co'thause" was filled with the protesting wails of the fiddles, being tuned up, in front of the great fireplace, where cypress trunks, rolled against a huge oak "backlog" furnished both light and heat. Outside, it was cold, with a misty, penetrating rain falling steadily, seemingly to shut out the world beyond the glow of the fire, and to accentuate the characteristic faces of the judges, some of whom had officiated at similar "fiddles" for more than 30 years, and could recall the days when awarding the prizes for such a contest was a real job, because more than a 100 fiddlers took part, and the battle of music lasted for two or three nights.

The audience was varied. There were men and women, in hickory shirts and calico dresses, the women wearing boys' overcoats, and the men in the long black coats once the prerogative of the southern congressmen and colonels. There were younger men and younger women, and even boys and girls, with some children in arms, while the contesting fiddlers, not more than a dozen in all, sat in homemade, cane-bottomed chairs flanking the fireplace on either side and leaving the open space in front of the fireplace and of the judges' stand open for the contest. When all the crowd had got settled, and the patch of black with glittering white spots for teeth and eyeballs, which showed where a few Negroes were gathered in the further shadows had ceased chattering, the fiddlers finished their tuning up. Then W. L. Norton, Scott County's representative in the "fiddle" stepped forward and opened the contest with "Cannon Ball," running rapidly from that into "Prairie Girl," "Fiddle and Bow," and "Hog Eye," all handed down from father to son, and probably unobtainable as written music.

Norton's right foot patted so loudly that sometimes it drowned the notes of the violin, an instrument almost black with age, which he afterward said had been given to him by his father 35 years ago, having come to him from his father, and to that father from his father—totaling an age of more than a century. Norton's blue woolen shirt, open at the neck, topped a pair of butternut overalls, held up by homemade suspenders, seemed likely to break every time he swayed to his own lively music. As he played one could hear the "pat, pat" of feet all over the house, keeping time with the melody.

Indeed, fiddles and feet went together all the evening. Somewhere in the back of the room, a man began to sing.

"Bring him up front," cried the crowd, but the dancer declined and dropped into his seat.

Then Edwin Algernon Hedgewood came forward, his bow moving on the strings as he rose from his seat. He played the same pieces that Norton had played, and his feet led other feet in the continually increasing "patting" all over the house. Finally, one of the Negroes could stand it no longer.

"Lissen to dat white man," he squealed, and broke out dancing on the crowded floor. He was suppressed, but his ringing laughter continued all evening.

Then came Will Myers, who began playing in a chair, but, overcome by the fire of his own music, soon leaped to his feet, and began, first to pat time, and then to dance. Other fiddlers followed rapidly. Boss Farmer, who keeps the little hotel in Forest, played "Get By" and "Blue Hawk," and was rewarded with cries of "Chicken in the Bread Tray," and had to play that before they would let him go. He was not a contestant, and his playing was merely by way of furnishing his part of the entertainment. After he finished with the "Chicken," Farmer played "Pretty Mary Ann," an old, old Irish fiddling song, with interruptions by the voice, a piece brought to the United States by some of the first Virginia colonists, and transplanted to Mississippi more than a century ago.

J. C. Ober brought in a bit of the modern world when he played "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," but it was not enthusiastically received, and he turned to "Leather Breeches" to win back the favor of the crowd. After he had played "Turkey in the Straw," and they demanded it again, Matt, another one of the Hedgewood "boys," nearly broke up the meeting with his playing of "Where Is My Little Dog Gone?" and "The Arkansas Traveler." S. S. Mills, the left-handed veteran from Scott County, played "Soldier's Joy," a relic of the Civil War, and "Dixie."

(Signed) FREDERICK MANN.

Boston, U. S. A., November 26, 1920.

THE SHOREDITCH TABLET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The site of this building forms part of what was once the precinct of the Priory of St. John the Baptist, Hoxton. Within a few yards stood from 1577 to 1598, the first London building devoted to the performance of plays and known as The Theater.

All lovers of the drama will approve the action of the London County Council in erecting this memorial tablet at No. 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to mark the site of The Theater, the first building erected in London for the specific purpose of performing plays. Here is the story.

At that time, 1576, the English drama, then in a state of transition, had no permanent home. The religious mysteries, fast waning in popularity, were still being played in the streets, and the secular drama was still housed only in the palaces of kings and nobles, and in the court-yards of inns, whose galleries were the first stalls.

The City of London authorities, however, for various reasons, persistently opposed the playing in inns. In 1574, one James Burbage, who combined the trades of carpenter and joiner with that of actor in Lord Leicester's company, obtained the first royal patent ever granted in England to a company of players. But this patent alone was not enough: he wanted a permanent theater by which to make his acting rights more profitable. Avoiding the difficult city magnates, with their puritanical ideas, he sought and found what he wanted in the precincts of the dissolved Hallywell Priory in Shoreditch, where he rented for £14, a plot of land with some "low paultrey buildings . . . old and ruynated," inhabited by "rogues and beggars."

Here in the spring of 1576, when Shakespeare was 12 years old, Burbage, in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Brayne, built the first public theater, imitated from the courtyard of an inn, with its surrounding galleries. There being no other, he called it The Theater. There, with Lord Leicester's players, he at once began to perform.

By the year 1585, a rival playhouse, The Curtain—which took its name from the Curtain Fortress near by, and from which Curtain Road is named—had sprung up alongside. With its proprietor, Henry Lanmane, Burbage, now controlling the Lord Chamberlain's company, made an alliance. Lanmane's company, Admiral Lord Howard's players, had The Curtain, and Burbage his own theater.

Now come stirring days for this first playhouse. Margaret Brayne, widow of Burbage's former partner, not satisfied with her financial returns from the theater, enters into litigation that is to last 10 years. Burbage, hard pressed, contrives to get the theater conveyed to his son, Cuthbert—Shakespeare's friend and owner of The Globe to be. The father continues to manage for the son, who is thus drawn into the best.

Crescendo we blend, oh, till silence shall floor us—
Fortissimi sing we—nay, shout we and roar
To him who rules o'er us in Harvard's old chorus—
For who into that chorus but he—put the core!

HE—PUT—THE—CORE!

The powerful swell of that final stanza, taken with the aptness of the words for both the tune and the mood of the occasion, was new proof that music can be humorously, as well as seriously, expressive.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Rightful Sunday Observance

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I say a few words in behalf of the movement to enact laws for the observance of the Sabbath, or Sunday. The Christian observance of Sunday is necessary in this country of ours, or the work of our fathers, in establishing this government, will not stand. If we are a Christian nation, we must live Christlike. The observance of Sunday is a Christian duty, and if we are to preserve our nation and be a help to the rest of the world, we need to awaken to a higher and purer sense of Christian living by bringing the spiritual sense into the affairs of man.

We, as a people, are fast drifting away from God, spirit, Christianity. I am not contending for a Puritan Sunday, but this I do contend for: that all sports—baseball, golf, etc., and certain "toy-riding"—as well as all unnecessary work in shop or business, cease on Sunday. Let each one of us attend church as a Christian privilege and not as a duty, and spend the day in holy and uplifting work—right thinking—cease from profanity and all that goes with it. Let love and good will go out prayerfully to all mankind. Rest in Christian work, do something to help the world to see and know that there is a God. The world needs to know this.

Working from this principle, the awful unrest confronting us will abate. The world needs to know—understand—more of God. I am speaking this as a Sunday saint, but from a Christian standpoint.

I am for the Christian observance of Sunday and all other days. I feel The Christian Science Monitor is doing much to help mankind to see its needs are spiritual. And they demand it again.

(Signed) FREDERICK MANN.

Boston, U. S. A., November 26, 1920.

and was performed by Miss Lillian Braithwaite. It was attended by a small but enthusiastic gathering who were delighted to welcome the actress as an eminent and charming representative of the profession which all were honoring.

A CELLAR FOR ARTISANSHIP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If the attic is the nest of genius, the cellar is the incubator for artisanship. The attic and its desire for play has been celebrated in at least six languages—I can't spell out the others. But attics like Bohemia, New York Bohemia at any rate, have become expensive. A cellar with a northeast window becomes desirable. Who will leave off prating or play in an attic to sing of the cellar and the will to work?

"To New York," repeated the old-time newspaper man. Then drawing upon his professional stock of geniality, "you will land on the ground floor."

But I improved on his prophecy. I descended to cellar. Basement one calls it in the language of the shabby genteel. The post office is not genteel and rudely scribbles "Base" across the face of my letters.

The mental relation of work and a basement is subtle. A basement "forces" in the agricultural sense of the word. Perhaps it is because one is "down" that one struggles so fiercely up. I resist the temptation of a walk on wet lighted streets or avoid the snare of after dinner talk. I settle the typewriter under the lamp and turn to more work now that the sunlight has become moonshine. Only the alley cats are purposeless. The woman in the next basement shares my vigil for she is awake till late stitching on gloves with French labels.

It is she whose feet first pass my window in the morning. She is earlier than the milk-wagons or the small trucks for she walks far to the waterfront market. She buys there sprouting onions, oranges that are too soft, grape fruit that are too light. Then come the stream of night workers from the printing house at the foot of the street. Then, emerging singly from tenement doors, girls in sealine coats and pumps, and ear

FEDERAL BUDGET REDUCTION ASKED

Republican Floor Leader Says Cut of \$1,350,000,000 Must Be Made in Expenditures—Relief of Taxpayers Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Drastic cuts in government appropriations, and the bringing of government expenditures within reasonable bounds, were recommended yesterday in the House by Republican floor leader, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming.

Progress has been made in the reduction of federal expenditures within the last 18 months, he admitted, but added that there should be total reduction of at least \$1,350,000,000 in the estimates that have been submitted to Congress.

"Of the many problems before the Congress pressing for solution none is more urgent than that of relieving the American people of the burdens, vexations, inequalities, and downright confusions of certain features of our war tax policy," said Mr. Mondell.

"No considerable or satisfactory relief from tax burdens can be afforded, however, until we shall have laid the foundation for such relief by a very considerable reduction in government expenditures. There might, it is true, be adjustments or modifications of the revenue laws that would afford some relief, that would remove certain inequalities and lighten some burdens, but a very substantial reduction in government expenditures must precede and form the basis for any material relief or reasonably satisfactory readjustment."

Courageous Action Needed

"In the face of the estimates that have been transmitted to us and the attitude of the departments toward these estimates, notwithstanding the plea for economy made by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, it will, in my opinion, require even more courage and greater effort on the part of Congress to reduce the estimates now presented to us as much as they ought to be reduced, than it did to cut \$1,474,000,000 from the estimates for the present fiscal year. And I here and now appeal to the members of this House on both sides for support of the committees of the House in the efforts which I feel confident they will make toward the reduction of government expenditures."

Mr. Mondell pointed out that reductions must be made, if they are to be made at all, in the army, the navy, and the sundry civil. "The excess of the estimates over current appropriations for services provided for by these three measures total over \$914,000,000, or if we add to this the military academy and fortifications estimates, the total is more than \$935,000,000 of estimates in excess of current appropriations. More than \$615,000,000 of this enormous increase of estimates over appropriations is for the military and naval establishments and the construction of army posts and works of defense.

In other words, the administration is asking Congress for \$1,414,467,768.06 for the army, navy and fortifications more than two years after the close of the war, at a time when the world outside of our borders is largely bankrupt and everybody is praying for a reduction of armaments. The sum asked is about five-and-a-half times the appropriation of \$260,000,000 for all these services in 1916, our highest peace time, pre-war appropriation for these purposes.

"At the last session of Congress, provision was made for the reorganization of the army with a maximum of approximately 280,000 men. It was not contemplated, however—it never has been contemplated under any of our army acts—that the army would be recruited to the maximum in time of peace. As a matter of fact, the Congress appropriated for an army of about 178,000 men, with the understanding and expectation that the War Department would recruit the army only to the strength contemplated by

HARDING INAUGURAL COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday announced the personnel of the committee which will have charge of the ceremony of inaugurating Warren G. Harding as President on March 4 next. The chairman is Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and the executive committee comprises Edward F. Colladay, member of the national committee for the District of Columbia; Samuel J. Prescott, vice-chairman of the state committee for the district; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, national treasurer, and Jess Smith, of Washington Court House, Ohio, a friend of the President-elect.

Carol Singing
beginning Wednesday,
December 15, and every
morning until Dec. 25th.
9:15 A. M.
Street floor, balcony

Filene's
BOSTON

Gray Blouses

\$5.75

The pendulum of fashion now swings to GRAY, after a season of navy blue and bisque. Filene's is ready. Note the ash gray Georgette crepe blouse sketched, \$5.75, and others in gray crepe de chine, crepe meteor and satin.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

STUYVESANT SQUARE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Stuyvesant Square, with other
shabby bits of greenery in New York,
is not unlike some dusty old rug laid
over worn floor boards in the interests

of the appropriations. Notwithstanding this action on the part of the Congress, the Secretary of War has carried on an expensive and questionable system of recruiting until the army has reached a maximum now estimated at 208,000, and the Secretary of War has stated before the military committee that he expects to continue to recruit the army to its maximum strength."

Mr. Mondell said that if economies he proposed were effected, it would be possible "substantially to lighten the sum total of the internal revenue tax burdens" on the business and incomes of the calendar year 1921. If we do not effect these reductions, then the best we can hope for is more or less unsatisfactory shifting and readjustment of these tax burdens."

"If we are to follow the extravagant estimates that have been presented to us, then we must maintain the present level of national income, but I am confident we shall not do that," asserted Mr. Mondell. "I am hopeful we shall make as great or even greater reductions than I have suggested, and if we do there will be no necessity arising out of appropriations for a continuation of the present enormous total of revenues."

New Sources Proposed

Regarding the prospects of revenue from new sources, Mr. Mondell said:

"No one can say in advance of the passage of a tariff bill along protective lines what increased revenues we may expect from customs duties, but without venturing an estimate of such sources of revenue, under proper economies and wise management our necessary income from internal revenue taxes ought to easily fall far below the \$4,000,000,000 mark fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

"I entirely agree with the recommendations that have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the higher income surtaxes, the repeal of the excess profits tax, and certain consumption taxes. Without regard to the question of the wisdom or unwise of these taxes when originally levied, everyone who has given the matter careful consideration must agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that these taxes cannot be successfully defended at this time, either from the standpoint of justice and equity to the taxpayer, or of proper regard for the interest of all the people in the maintenance of sound and normal conditions in business and industry."

ANTI-VIVISECTION CONFERENCE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The interstate conference of anti-vivisection societies met yesterday in the Parish House of St. Thomas church, with representatives in attendance from societies in Boston, Baltimore, New York City and Philadelphia.

The conference reaffirmed its endorsement of the Myers bill for exempting dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia. It was also decided to concentrate on dog exemption legislation, since it was felt that this was an important demand that could be gained in a comparatively short time because of the sentiment favoring dogs and also because those who support vivisection are said to have less effective arguments for vivisection dogs than in the cases of certain other animals.

HARDING INAUGURAL COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday announced the personnel of the committee which will have charge of the ceremony of inaugurating Warren G. Harding as President on March 4 next. The chairman is Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, and the executive committee comprises Edward F. Colladay, member of the national committee for the District of Columbia; Samuel J. Prescott, vice-chairman of the state committee for the district; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, national treasurer, and Jess Smith, of Washington Court House, Ohio, a friend of the President-elect.

of respectability. As long as Manhattan can keep, here a patch of grass, then the twisted shape of trees among the tall rectangles of steel and stone, it will not utterly loose the heritage of mother earth. And witness to the fact, are the crowds who throng the little park all day long and far into hot summer nights. For Stuyvesant Square is on the East Side where—more than anywhere else in New York—people long for fresh air and the country from which they have come. The swarming tenements of the district spill over into the square, fill the stiff benches and turn the well-worn grass plots into a much needed playground for the children of the neighborhood.

And this, if you happen to know New York well, is all in sharp contrast to another square not far away, another breathing space, another bit of grass, another group of old trees. Gramercy Park is the aristocratic neighbor of Stuyvesant. There a high iron fence runs about the grounds, and the children of that section go into its safety and seclusion attended by nurse maids or leisurely mothers. Little citizens of the East Side wander there to play hopscotch on the pavement outside or whiz about the broad streets on home-made skate-mobiles, the boys at least, sublimely scornful of the "dudes" who are safely escorted within the gates out of their reach—and also out of the way of the automobile.

Not so Stuyvesant Square. If lacking in the dignity of Gramercy, it has at any rate the grace of democracy. Only when the bare spots where grass should become larger than is seemly, does the city intervene and put up wire screens, breast high, to protect the ragged fringe that is left until more may grow. Otherwise the East Side runs Stuyvesant at its own sweet will. There are no flowers, but two large fountains give at least an illusion of coolness on hot days and afford an excellent "sea" for paper boats. But if the casual visitor is looking for what the newspaper men call "human interest stuff" he may come away disappointed unless he is willing to gather it with his eyes—and nose—rather than with his ears. For the chances are that he will not hear a word he can understand: Yiddish, German, Italian, Rumanian, Czech, Spanish, and yet more Yiddish. The children, to be sure, speak English, but of a sort hardly recognized by universities.

That woman with gold hoops in

watch the old world meet the new in Stuyvesant Square.

And yet the Square is linked with the oldest and most aristocratic history of New York. It was originally part of the farm owned by the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, who retired there to live when British buccaneers drove out the hardy little Dutch government. In

the land where Stuyvesant Square now stands was a large pond which furnished the children of the quaint

Dutch colony with swimming in summer and the favorite Dutch pastime of skating in winter. Thus it continued for many years.

It was considered a bold enterprise—and a foolish speculation—when this land was cleared, but about the same time that Washington Square was becoming the fashionable uptown residence section, Stuyvesant Square and Gramercy Park were laid out. From then on, the history of the old place is linked with that of exclusive, fashionable New York. Fine old houses were built there, owned by fine old families proud of their Dutch names which have been perpetuated thereabouts in the names of some of the streets.

There are two interesting old churches that front on the square. St. George's was organized in 1752 as a chapel of the rich parish of Trinity Church and in 1845 the present building of corrupt, but not altogether ugly, Gothic was built. The Quaker meeting-house just across the way, however, is finer, with its rosy brick and simple white columns, and is a delightful picture when seen from back in the square, through the branches of the trees.

Turn from the churches, though, face east and you are in the very midst of modern New York. The roar of the "L" penetrates even there, gay-colored rags wave on the wash lines of the tenements opposite and the moving, growing throngs of the melting pot see the about you. The aristocratic old houses on the north side of the square stand as silent witnesses to another sort of life. But the tenement dwellers, who hold the future in their hands, pay scant attention to the former glories of their play-place.

Those days New Amsterdam was a good way off and the Governor, of course had his town house—Whitehall—in the city, down near the battery and below the wall which protected the townsfolk from Indian raids. When those were not imminent, neat little Dutch maidens walked beyond it, along a certain well-trodden path to the water to wash their clothes. And surely Wall Street and Maiden Lane bear even less

of the old world than the new in Stuyvesant Square.

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KENYA AS 'LATEST' OF BRITISH COLONIES

Although This African Colony Has Its Disadvantages Its Potential Wealth Will Bring About in Time Rapid Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Situated in territory hitherto known as British East Africa is the great Kenya Mountain, surrounded by magnificent areas of agricultural and pastoral land, which has given the new name to what was familiarly called "B. E. A." A Kenya colony and Uganda district were recently given in London at which Sir Owen Phillips presided. He read a telegram which had been dispatched to the Prince of Wales from "this latest British colony" congratulating him on his return from abroad, and assuring him that if he should be able to visit the newest colony he was certain of a most loyal reception.

A most interesting address was delivered by W. S. Bromhead, at the Royal Colonial Institute, on November 16, concerning Kenya, which he said was a very ancient land masquerading as a young country, or, to put it in another way, it was one of the oldest territories inhabited by man, rejuvenated by becoming a British colony that has only recently reached its majority. Right back in the misty past Egyptians, Phenicians, Persians and even seamen from far away China, cruised doubtfully along the unknown coast and started an intermittent trade in ivory, precious timbers and cloth, with the native Africans. These enterprising pioneers only touched the coast, however, and the vast interior remained a sealed book to all outsiders until the adventurous Arab broke through the natural ramparts and found himself beyond the morasses and escarpments that had for so many centuries guarded the milk and honey flowing country of the hinterland.

Fine Type of Settler

Professor Gregory is of opinion that this vast crater is not extinct, but merely quiescent and liable, therefore, again to become active; not a cheerful prospect for the inhabitants of the surrounding country. In regard to the British settlers, it is said that a more hospitable or better type could not be found elsewhere in the Empire, or in fact in any other part of the world. The proportion of natives to the whites is overwhelming, as there are no less than 3,000,000 of the former. The agricultural tribes, and these are the great laboring classes, are the Wakamba, Kikuyu, and Kavirondo, whilst the pastoral tribes, the Masai, Lombwa and Kisii, are constitutionally and traditionally against the doctrine of labor in any shape or form. Kenya is a very young colony, and therefore does not enjoy as yet some of the advantages possessed by other British settlements. For instance, in regard to finance, she is no better off than New Zealand was in the middle of last century, but time will rectify all this, and the potential wealth of the country will sooner or later mean a rapid advance.

In conclusion, Mr. Bromhead said that Kenya Colony is a land capable of infinite development under the fostering hand of the keen husbandman, the irrigation engineer, the forester and the stockman, and that he believed that there existed no animal, tree or crop of economic value to mankind that cannot be raised in some part of it; and while, owing to the overlay of volcanic debris, prospecting had not advanced rapidly, yet quite recent indications went to prove that even in this direction much may be done to benefit the people of this favored country.

WOMEN SEEKING CLOSER COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—for some time past certain women members of the English-Speaking Union in London have been considering how they can promote a closer cooperation between the women on both sides of the Atlantic, and they have now formed a women's committee of the union of

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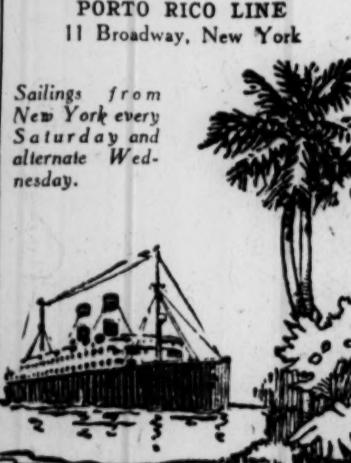


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Slavery Abolished

The British Government, in 1892, took seriously in hand the settlement and opening up of the country, and the railway to Lake Victoria Nyanza was then surveyed and domestic slavery abolished. Three years later construction was begun in earnest, and £5,000,000 was spent by 1902, when the line was finished and Kisumu reached. The development from that date then followed the usual course of British colonial possessions. That is, certain mistakes have been made and rectified, and Mr. Bromhead said that the errors of the last 25 years will be satisfactorily adjusted, and a great British equatorial dominion arise amongst the mountains and lakes which form the heart of the dark continent. The climate may be compared with that of Australia or South Africa, the minimum and maximum temperatures being 58 and 98 degrees respectively, and the rainfall varying from 15 inches to 40 inches.

The possibilities of irrigation by gravitation are shown by the presence of big rivers which arise in the far distant hills, and this will lead to immense productive output and close settlement for skilled and acclimated planters and farmers. There are



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vast steppes in the interior which are the home of great herds of the finest fauna in the world, such as giraffe, zebra, wildebeest, buffalo, and all kinds of African buck; lions, leopards and hyenas also prowl at will in the fastnesses of the country, as well as rhinoceroses and ostriches.

A Cheerful Little Town

Nairobi, the capital, is well situated, 5600 feet above the sea level, and the climate here is quite temperate, as the thermometer varies between 62 and 88 degrees. It is the usual colonial center and is like many towns in South Africa and Australia, but perhaps better built, as there are many stone houses. Many different races are met at this seat of government, and on the whole Nairobi may be described as a cheerful little town. Even here the world shortage of accommodation is felt, and is difficult to obtain, as it is also at Mombasa. Naivasha is a magnificent fresh water lake about 20 miles across, and is a beautiful portion of the famous most cattle ranching country in the protectorate. Further on, at Nakuru, is the great extinct volcano crater known as Mengai, which is one of the largest in the world, and is 10 miles long and seven miles broad. There are tales of fabulous stores of ivory in this crater, and more than one adventurous explorer, with the notion of acquiring immense wealth quickly, has broken through the terrible wilderness—alas! never to return.

Other schemes are to encourage the exchange of visits, to arrange for the interchange of teachers, and for hospitality to be shown in this country to such American visitors as would value it. Many women from America arrive in England with plenty of introductions, and have no difficulty in making the most of their time, but there are others who have no such opportunities for getting into personal touch with the people. The Women's Committee has begun its work in this direction by adding its welcome to those already received by the American girl hockey players who are now touring England. The women's clubs in London are to be approached and asked whether they will grant privileges of temporary membership to American women visitors, and specialized societies such as the Women's Farm and Garden Union are to be asked to do what they can to link up with American women interested in similar work.

which Lady Bryce has consented to become president. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton is chairman of the committee and other members include Lady Gladstone, Lady Isabel Margesson, Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of Lord Curzon, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, and Miss Helen Fraser. The last named and Lady Isabel Margesson, who takes an important part in the Women's Institutes' movement, will be able to give invaluable help in a very interesting branch of the work which the committee has in view.

This is to form a subcommittee which will link up all American women's organizations with women's societies in Great Britain. Many Englishwomen know vaguely that American women have a talent for organization, and that some of their most successful work differs from anything yet done in England; but hitherto it has been very difficult to get any precise information about their aims and methods, and presumably American women are in the same position with regard to useful schemes carried out here. If the women's committee can form some kind of information bureau and enable organized women in each country to profit by the others' experience and enterprise, that will in itself justify its existence.

Princess Arthur has on very many occasions represented the King, and jocularly remarked recently that he thought of having printed on his card "Kings understood at the shortest notice!" When the Prince of Wales visited Australia it was suggested in influential quarters that he should be made governor-general for the duration of his stay. The advantages for this idea, it was claimed, would have been several. In the first place, the heir to the throne would have had the advantage of ruling directly over his future subjects in the Antipodes, and, secondly, the sentimental ties between Australia and the throne would have been forged anew. It was not found practical, however, to make the temporary appointment, but the Prince so endeared himself to every class in the Commonwealth by sheer charm of personality that the lack of more official status was not felt.

Dynasty Firmly Established

Prince Arthur goes to South Africa at a critical time in the history of the Union. Already the Nationalist Party are inserting in their platform, as the chief plank, secession from the Empire—a policy which the ultra-loyalist Prime Minister, General Smuts, is countering by the formation of a party composed of all the loyalist elements, including large sections of Boers. This party will combat what he considers to be the perilous tendency of the Nationalists. The latter aver that they

will only proceed to give effect to their desire by strictly constitutional means, but how an essentially unconstitutional development is to be consummated by these means is not explained.

It was, no doubt, with the serious political situation in South Africa in mind that General Smuts made representations for the royal appointment. The general tendency throughout the world at the present time is toward the abolition of monarchies, either limited or autocratic, but the British dynasty was never more firmly established than it is now, and General Smuts, with his sound imagination and long vision seized on the present time, with almost a touch of genius, for proposing and obtaining the appointment of Prince Arthur.

Loyalist Enthusiasm

Whatever the future of South Africa, there can be no question but that the arrival of the Prince will be the occasion of a great outburst of loyalist enthusiasm for the imperial connection, and his advent will, undoubtedly, strengthen the cohesive nature of General Smuts' new party which has been brought into being by the threat of a great common danger. At a farewell gathering given in honor of His Royal Highness on the eve of his departure from London to take over the duties of Governor-General, he said that any misgivings which he may have had in accepting a position he knew was full of responsibilities and which, after looking back on the long and distinguished list of his predecessors, he felt that he was far from qualified to fill, were to a certain extent minimized by the kind and sympathetic messages which he had received from all parts of South Africa since the appointment had been announced.

This feeling that he is going to friends is an important factor in regard to the consolation of the Prince when he feels that the onerous nature of his new position is somewhat overwhelming. His diffidence is, in any case, not justified, as he is a man of parts, and has already gracefully worn the mantle of the King as His Majesty's personal representative, as also pointed out, in many portions of the world. Another advantage of appointing a royal personage to such a non-party position as Governor-General is that he has never taken part in political strife, and is there-

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Men's Silk Knitted Ties, plain colors, cross stripes or diagonal effects in pleasing colors.....2.85	

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Men's Silk Knitted Ties, plain colors, cross stripes or diagonal effects in pleasing colors.....2.85

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Men's Pure Silk Scarfs, plain weave with fringed ends; navy, black, buff and gray.....6.50
Men's Pure Silk Scarfs, accordion ribbed double scarf, fringed ends; black with white border.....7.00

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Shaving Soap and Cream.....25¢ to 35¢
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Cuticle Scissors.....1.00
Toilet Soaps.....15¢ to 50¢

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Men's Silk Hose, full fashioned, lisle garter top; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black and cordovan.....1.50
Clocked Wool Hose, hand embroidered in contrasting color on greens and browns; very popular for college wear.....2.75
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FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN SYRIA'S FUTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Before his departure for Paris, General Gouraud issued the following declaration: "I am going on a mission to converse with the government concerning the interests of the Lebanon, of Syria and Cilicia, as well as those of the High Commissioner and of the army of the Levant. In handing over in the interim the office of High Commissioner to Secretary General de Caix, and that of Commander of the Army to General Gardner-Duplessis, I express alike to Frenchmen, Lebanese, Syrians and Cilicians my confidence in the future. During the past year France has increased a hundredfold its secular efforts in this country. Thanks to the heroism of her soldiers the Grand Lebanon has been born, Syria has been delivered from the yoke of the oppressor Feisal, and Cilicia defended against the Kemalist bands.

France has given her gold to save the Lebanese and the Armenians from famine, to save the lives of orphans, and to develop throughout the country education and assistance. She is repaid for her efforts today by the traditional attachment of the Lebanese populations, by the confidence of which the Syrian and Cilician populations give evidence. Nobody can be ignorant of the fact that the French mandate is a benefit because it represents liberty, peace, security, justice, honesty in administration. The past months have frequently been troubled by war. Those to come will see peace established and extended. The future of this beautiful and noble country lies in the work and loyalty of our reciprocal collaboration."

FORMER-ENEMY STEAMERS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, England—Since the end of October last, up to which time some 45 former enemy steamers had been sold by Lord Inchape, an additional 26 vessels have been disposed of, making the total sales to date (November 15) 74 ships, aggregating a gross (register) tonnage of 354,870. The most recent sales include the passenger steamers, Prince Hubertus of 7500 tons, the Heluan of 7246 tons and the Windhuk of 6343 tons. The remaining 23 vessels are all cargo vessels, mostly of small tonnage, ranging between 1000 to 9000 tons (gross).

TZECHS OVERCOME KNOTTY PROBLEMS

After Two Years of Liberation
Nation Succeeds in Solving
Complicated Parliamentary
and Teschen Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzeccho-Slovakia — The Tzeccho-Slovak people having recently celebrated the second year of their liberation from the 300 years' long slavery under the former Austrian rule, a survey of the successful work accomplished during these two years of its independence, under the skillful guidance of the three most capable statesmen of Tzeccho-Slovakia, President Masaryk, Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Tusař, the former Prime Minister, is of special interest. With these three far-sighted politicians to govern its destinies, Tzeccho-Slovakia has in the second year of her independent existence succeeded in finding solutions to many complicated questions.

Foremost among these may be mentioned the problem of the parliamentary elections. Owing to their treatment of racial minorities, the parliamentary elections in Tzeccho-Slovakia attracted the attention not only of the statesmen of that republic but also of the politicians of nearly all Europe.

Nationals in Chamber

It is well known that the enemies of Tzeccho-Slovakia announced everywhere from the first day of her restoration, that the Tzeccho-Slovaks did not possess a necessary majority in their own state and therefore its existence for the future was not insured. The elections proved the absolute incorrectness of this often-repeated declaration. The result of these elections disillusioned the Magyars as well as the Germans, by showing that the Tzeccho-Slovaks were not in the minority, but formed two-thirds of the 14,000,000 inhabitants of their republic. There are 200 Tzecches, 72 Germans and 10 Magyars in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 102 Tzecches, 41 Germans and 3 Magyars.

The other very important problem which Tzeccho-Slovakia had to settle during the second year of its independent existence was that of Teschen. It will be remembered how strained the relations were between the Tzecches and the Poles by preparations for the plebiscite in the Teschen district. The nationalist elements, carrying on their activities in Teschen in the interest of Poland, produced such a dangerous political atmosphere between the two nations concerned that at one time the outbreak of a war between Tzeccho-Slovakia and Poland seemed possible. Finally the more prudent among the politicians of the two states succeeded, with the help of the ambassadors' conference of Paris, in finding a peaceful solution of this question whereby the internal stability of Tzeccho-Slovakia was enhanced, and she could more easily devote herself to solving other important problems of home politics.

Peace and Order at Home

The Tzeccho-Slovak Government always considered its first duty to be in the interests of a sound and speedy development of the new state by maintaining peace and order at home. That is why it was anxious in a friendly way to convince all the peoples inhabiting the republic of the necessity of friendly cooperation, and especially to convince the German minority that its

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efforts at separation from the Tzeccho-Slovak State were a waste of energy, and that its future was bound together inseparably with that of its people. And this reasonable view, it appears, was very well understood because the German workers of Tzeccho-Slovakia now adopted a much more friendly attitude in their relations with the Tzec Nation than two years ago. It is interesting to notice that the German Social-Democratic declared, three months ago, that if the Tzeccho-Slovak Republic were attacked they would immediately come forward to her defense. This declaration is the best proof that Tzeccho-Slovakia has made great progress in settling the racial questions within her boundaries.

But the Magyar minority in Slovakia has not yet disarmed. These Magyars would certainly inaugurate more friendly relations with the other people of this state if they were not exposed to a systematic and unremitting campaign against the Tzeccho-Slovak Republic, led by special Magyar nationalist agents who are sent to Slovakia by the government from Budapest. The Magyars are still hoping to regain possession of a territory which never rightly belonged to them. They regularly sent many agitators there with money and anti-Tzec pamphlets for the purpose of causing disorder and rebellions. Their object in doing this was to give the allied states the impression that the Slovaks do not desire to form a unit with the Tzecches and wish to be joined again with the Magyars.

Economic Progress

It may be stated that Tzeccho-Slovakia in a comparatively short time has made very considerable and unexpected progress in economic affairs. Her industry and trade are successfully developing in spite of the grave crisis prevailing in the whole of Europe. This proves the working capacity of the Tzeccho-Slovak people on the one hand, and the great natural resources of this new state on the other. Tzeccho-Slovakia is the richest country in Central Europe and by her well-developed industry surpasses that of all the newly established states. With the improvement in the economic situation, the finance of Tzeccho-Slovakia is also gradually becoming more satisfactory. The last year's budget, being burdened by exceptional war expenditure, showed a marked deficit, but Dr. English, the Finance Minister, recently stated that the budget for next year estimated at 14,000,000,000 crowns, will show a credit balance. It means that all possible expenditures will be covered by the ordinary revenues.

Apart from the last Cabinet crisis, brought on by the breach in the Social-Democratic Party, whose ministers resigned, which crisis is only a long-expected and necessary clarification of the political atmosphere, it is evident from the facts mentioned that the achievements of Tzeccho-Slovakia during the two years of her independence have been considerable. While in the other states established upon the site

of former Austria, there were dissension, chaos, political and economical instability, the Tzeccho-Slovaks were actively consolidating their republic.

They have every reason to be satisfied with the success achieved during the last two years of their liberation, and encouraged by them, they can derive the necessary impetus for future efforts in the interests of their own nation and thus also in the interests of Europe as a whole.

FRANCHISE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Lady Steel, presiding at the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of South Africa, said

in welcoming the delegates: "The Prime Minister, speaking at Harrismith, said

he regarded women suffrage as something not imperative or urgent at present. There spoke the man who

has never known what it means to be

in prison, cuffed, cabined and confined all the years of his life. It has

been well said, 'No slavery can be abolished without a double emancipation, and the master will benefit by freedom more than the freed man.' If he cannot feel with women, let him, in the interest of the manhood of the nation, liberate the women from the galling and degrading position of being classed lower than the lowest criminal, who, after having served his sentence, can return to civil life and assist in making laws to keep women in order. We cannot but hold the Prime Minister responsible for the methods employed by his lieutenants to defeat the woman suffrage bill this season.

We have suffered from them, and admit defeat, but we are not down-hearted, and look confidently to the next encounter with the forces of prejudice, unlawful domination and fear. It is sad, but the ruling motive in the opponents of women suffrage is fear. Women are citizens in Rhodesia and British East Africa, and it is up to the Government to show reason why they should not have equal rights in the Union."

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ALL PARTIES NOW OPPOSE DATISTS

In Spite of General Opposition
the Spanish Premier Decided
Upon an Election to Get a
Two Hundred Majority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A full measure of interest at the time of writing is being displayed in connection with the general campaign which is now in full swing, and here and there a little sincerity with some original aspects is discovered. Despite all the most formidable opposition that is brought to bear against him, it is believed that the Premier, Mr. Dato, has good justification for his bland optimism at the present time, declaring, as he does, that though all the world of Spanish politics should thus rise up against him, he will be easily victorious—a majority of 200 is spoken of. And then, independent of the parties and the sections of parties, as premiers have not been in recent times, what can he not do with such a majority? But the horizon is not cloudless.

The Datists have now really practically all others against them. Needless to say there are no friends of the government away on the Left. As to the Monarchical Liberals, the Romanists and Alibists will operate against the government when they are free to do so, the Garcia Priests also, although their chief contrives to express his disapproval of the monarchical coalition that has been set up against the Datists in the capital. This leaves us the Conservative Party which is mainly in three sections. There are the Datists, followers of the present Premier, who are regarded as the official Conservatives; the Maurists, a somewhat more conservative section, and the Clervists, who are sum- mally somewhat weak but are improving and would do so more rapidly if public opinion in Spain had any great chance of asserting itself.

Dignified Aloofness

The Maurists are nearly everywhere openly ranged against the Datists. Their leader, Don Antonio, has adopted a certain attitude of dignified aloofness. He has refused to associate himself with the Datists, but for "patriotic considerations" according to his usual formula, he does not personally wage active war against them at this most critical moment. His captains and lieutenants, however, are ardent for the fight against their old Datist colleagues—whom they have always regarded as usurpers. So when José Calvo Sotelo, the Maurist candidate for Carbajalino, tells the chief of the party of the many irritations and difficulties he is suffering from the Datists in this campaign, Don Antonio writes back to him saying: "For patriotic considerations as you know, I have abstained and still abstain from initiating struggles which I consider lamentable, but defense against aggression is very justifiable, and, with whatever firmness it may be exercised, it will seem to me to be laudable."

As to the Clervists, the bitterness existing between them and the governmental party becomes more bitter every day, and this is not just a party display but is very evidently real and sincere. John de la Cerva and Edward Dato could hardly be contained in the same apartment together at the present time. Yet the Maurists and the Clervists are essentially strong integral features of the general Conservative Party, which is thus in such an amazing state of disruption. Being without a majority in the Cortes just dissolved, and with public opinion so far as it can express itself, certainly against him on the railway rates and other questions, how then is Mr. Dato, with perhaps unprecedented party opposition to his pretensions, to obtain the majority that he seeks? Above all, how, with these slings and arrows being hurled against him from every direction, and in such large quantities, can the Premier be so serenely confident that he will duly obtain that which he seeks?

Determined to Have Election

The answer is, of course, that this is Spain, and that Mr. Dato has determined to throw all scruples to the winds and have an old-fashioned election on the most thorough lines.

A government, most particularly in Spain, has, of course, many powers, privileges and advantages which enable it always, with a certain amount of collusion on the part of other political sections, to "make" its elections to its own satisfaction.

Hitherto, therefore, the results of elections in Spain have always been more or less accurately known beforehand. The increasing intelligence of the proletarian obviously introduces a new and difficult element into these considerations, and on the present occasion Mr. Dato is without much of that useful, friendly collusion that has been spoken of. Consequently there has to be more intense efforts in the "making" of the election; that is all.

This is clear and simple logic, and Mr. Dato, like the perfect politician

that he is, accepts it. At the same time, despite the circumstances, he desires not a small but a large majority, so that in the new Parliament the Datists may be a great and homogeneous party, the Maurists and Clervists being just as fragments left outside—a terrible punishment inflicted upon them for their misbehavior.

Electroengineering Insincerity

Sometimes a few municipal councilors, or even the whole of the ayuntamiento, may be disposed of in the same way. Occasionally, if it is thought necessary or desirable, the excuse is given that the alcalde and his ayuntamiento have been guilty of mismanagement or corruption, or both; these offenses may be assumed. Some members of the community set up a loud protest, and write indignant letters to Madrid, and various politicians denounce the system as the most awful thing they have ever heard of. But little more is heard of it; the process works evenly, smoothly and certainly. As remarked, it is in action in many places now, manufacturing the great Datist majority which shall settle the problems of Spain.

EGYPT'S FUTURE AS AN AIR-LINE-CENTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Much prominence has been given in recent references to Egypt to the future of the country as an air-line center, in fact its importance in this respect was recognized in the earliest days of flying.

The first aerodrome in Egypt was made at Heliopolis near Cairo some 10 years ago, when an air meeting was organized by the company which owns the desert on which the new town has arisen. Little was done subsequently with the exception of the visits of certain well-known aviators like Vedrines and Pourpe, until the war broke out, when a new aerodrome was made at Heliopolis on a fine stretch of level desert, and others were set up at Ismailia, Suez, Kassassin, and Aboukir near Alexandria.

Aims of Party

Hitherto the Farmers Party, out of which the National Progressive has sprung, has been merely provincial in character. That is, its organization has been of an entirely provincial character, there having been no such thing as Dominion or central body of control. Though strong in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, there has been no concerted political action, though there has been oneness of aim.

For the most part important pronouncements on questions of policy have been made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which had its origin in the west, with headquarters at Winnipeg. That these have been well considered is evident from the fact that they have been endorsed in their entirety by the farmers' organizations in all of the provinces where the farmers have a considerable following. British Columbia being the sole exception, where there is a difference of opinion over the tariff on fruit. This council drew up the well-known Farmers' Platform.

A Formidable Factor in Politics

The need of combined federal action being manifest, and as there was no other body of equally representative character to launch the wider movement, the Council of Agriculture at its recent Winnipeg meeting led the way in the manner already indicated. It was decided that there should be a coordinating committee, to consist of two representatives from each provincial political organization, with Mr. Crerar at its head. This body will act with the national leader in an advisory capacity, and will seek to coordinate political effort.

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Progressive Party will, for the time being at least, be at Winnipeg, this being considered most central. It is probable that a Dominion convention will be held in that province next spring. When the new organization has been created and launched the Canadian Council of Agriculture will cut loose from it, the chief function of the latter being more of an economic character.

Allied as it is with the political Labor movement, and through its latest development bidding much more strongly for urban support, the new party will certainly be a formidable factor in Dominion politics, and it is questionable whether, even now it would not do as well as either of the older ones were a general federal election to be called in the near future.

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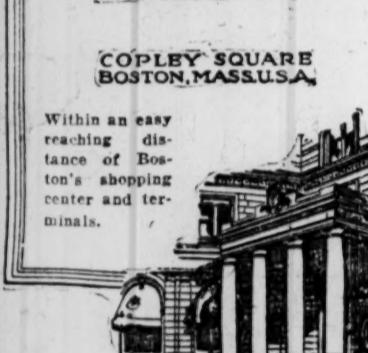
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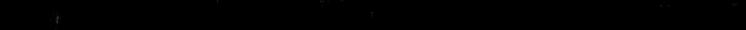
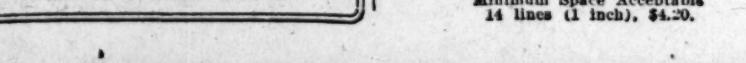
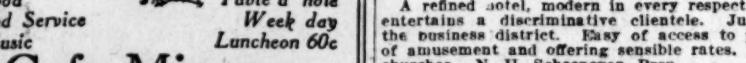
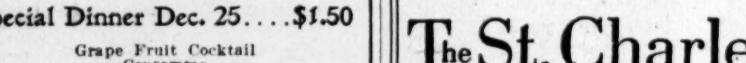
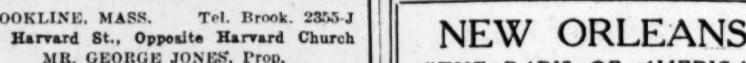
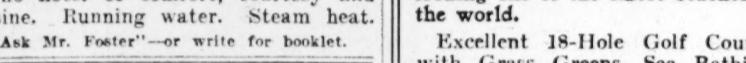
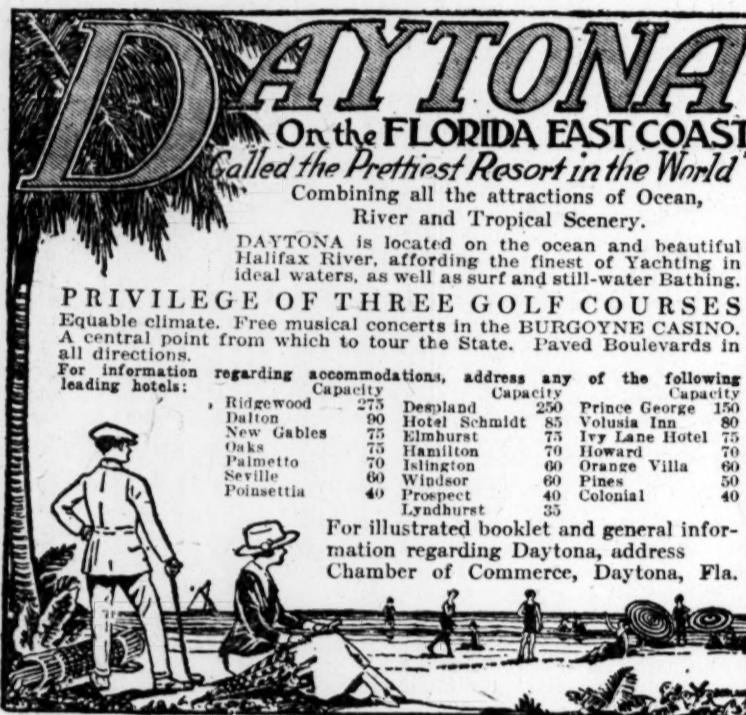
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PENNSYLVANIA IS SOCCER CHAMPION

Red and Blue Team Finally Breaks Its Tie With Princeton for the Intercollegiate Association Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Staging a brilliant rally in the second half, the University of Pennsylvania soccer team defeated Princeton University, 4 goals to 2, and thereby captured its second consecutive Intercollegiate Association Football League championship at Merion Cricket Club Field yesterday afternoon. It was the third time this season that the teams had met, but the first time in which either could gain a clear-cut advantage, both previous games having ended in ties after prolonged struggles. This also marks the second straight season in which the Pennsylvania eleven has been undefeated in intercollegiate competition.

Pennsylvania's conquest was the direct result of their stronger offense, which has been developed by Coaches Stewart and Gould. The locals carried the attack into Princeton territory throughout the greater part of the game, only to kick the ball off the net. After the game, Coach Neils, the Tiger tutor, was loud in his praise of the Red and Blue, especially regarding their strong offensive play.

Princeton took full advantage of the few times it had the ball in Pennsylvania's territory during the first period, when the visitors scored their two goals on perfect shots by Stinson and Woodbridge. During the early part of the game the Penn players were very erratic, and after carrying the ball down near the Princeton goal would miss comparatively easy chances to score, due to the poor work of the forwards.

The Tigers led at half time by the score of 2 goals to 1, A. H. Spencer '22 getting the locals' only tally during this period just a short while before the whistle. It was near the middle of the final period before Bingham finally scored the tying goal, this score following a prolonged scrimmage in front of Princeton's goal. Bingham broke through the Tiger defense and drove the ball past J. W. Cooper '21.

Pennsylvania then got working smoothly, and had its passing down to a nicely. With the ball well down in the Princeton territory, Spencer passed to Bingham over close to the touch line, and the latter made a perfect return to C. E. Pennell '21, who was a few feet directly in front of the net. Pennell had little trouble in driving the ball past Cooper. This goal was enough to win, but by way of making things sure, the Red and Blue added one more goal late in the period when H. C. Lee '21—the Chinese star—took a pass some distance from the net and with a perfect shot drove the ball between the posts.

The summary:
PENNSYLVANIA PRINCETON
Bingham, ol.....or. Moore, Woodbridge
Pennell, ll.....ir. Woodbridge
Spencer, c.....c. Stinson
Lee, ir.....ll. Thomas
Downin, or.....ol. West
Neall, llb.....rb. McAlvane
Binn, chb.....chb. Hunt
Halderson, rbb.....rb. Wood
Amelia, lfb.....rb. Fisher
Darrow, rfb.....rb. Keyes
Maywood, g.....g. Cooper
Score—University of Pennsylvania 4;
Princeton University 2. Goals—Spencer,
Pennell, Bingham; Lee for Pennsylvania;
Stinson, Woodbridge for Princeton. Referees—Scofield. Linesmen—Hunt, Addison.
Time—Two 45m. periods.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED IN SOUTH

State Universities, Augmented by Several Other Institutions of Section, Band Into Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Florida—There are now two active intercollegiate athletic bodies in the south instead of one. This is due to the fact that the Southern Association of State Universities held a meeting here at the time of the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and voted to extend its organization into a "Southern Conference" with University of Tennessee, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Virginia, Clemson College, Georgia School of Technology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Louisiana, Tulane University, University of Kentucky, and Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College as members. The members of this conference still retain their membership in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, but will hold a special meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in March for the purpose of further determining its schedules and rules.

The new conference stands for the one-year rule, no summer baseball, and no migration. The model of the Southern Conference is to be the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, more popularly known as the Western Conference, in so far as local conditions permit.

No progressive legislation was made at the meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The freshman rule was voted down. The summer baseball situation was left wide open in so far as boys could play on teams, just so long as they do not play in organized baseball. The smaller colleges are so much in the

majority that the lack of progressive legislation has caused a split.

The surprise of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association meeting was the announcement that beginning September, 1921, Georgia Tech would not play freshmen on her varsity teams. The association voted to hold a Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball championship tournament in Atlanta in March under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta Athletic Association. This will be the first tournament of its kind ever held.

COLUMBIA CLUB LOSES A MATCH

Players of the Yale Club Furnish the Surprise of the Day—Crescent Squash Team Wins

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class A)

Opp.	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard Club	2	0	1.000
Columbia Club	2	1	.667
Yale Club	2	1	.667
Crescent Club	1	2	.333
Princeton Club	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the absence of the leading Harvard Club interest in Thursday's Class A squash team matches centered on the Yale Club, which won from the Columbia Club, hitherto undefeated, by 7 matches to 0. At the same time, at Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club won its first victory at the expense of the Princeton Club players, 5-2.

In each case the leading players of the losers were missing, Jay Gould failing to appear for Columbia Club, while H. R. Mixsell and Harold Tobeby were missing from the Princeton Club list. This resulted in a general move up, and in a way proved rather disastrous.

For the Yale Club, Thomas Coward, a new star, led the list, and after falling before E. W. Putnam in the first game, settled down and carried on the match by an overwhelming score. Several of the other matches showed similar conditions. A. J. Corrier, Yale Club, national champion, showed signs of returning form in his match against Lyle E. Mahan, the veteran tennis player. The summary:

Thomas Coward, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 6-15, 15-8, 15-4.

C. J. McGuire, Yale Club, defeated Frank Kide, Columbia Club, 15-12, 9-15, 15-6.

A. J. Corrier, Yale Club, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia Club, 15-8, 15-8.

H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keefer, Columbia Club, 8-15, 17-14, 13-7.

Stevevans Wright, Yale Club, defeated A. L. Marvin, Columbia Club, 15-6, 15-4.

D. S. Baker, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Bulley, Columbia Club, 3-15, 15-7, 15-2.

Joseph Walker 3d, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-10.

Meanwhile, at the Crescent Athletic Club the Princeton Club players were equally unfortunate. O. DeG. Vanderbilt, making his first appearance of the season, made the best showing for Princeton Club, defeating H. W. Daugler without trouble, while R. E. Olds was similarly fortunate against K. F. MacVaugh. But the Crescent players proved too strong in the other matches, though H. D. Harvey made a strong struggle before falling before R. E. Fink. The summary:

C. M. Bell Jr., Crescent Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-3.

R. E. Fink, Crescent Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12.

A. B. Baxter Jr., Crescent Club, defeated C. N. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-8.

With this list of letter men, Coach Bohler has on hand a strong nucleus around which to mold a formidable five for the coming season. This same quintet took the floor in several of Oregon's games last season and should work well together this year with the extra practice which they will have together. This lineup would read as follows: forwards, Durso, Durno and Jacobberger; center, Latham; guards, Beller and Chapman. Durno and Jacobberger would make a strong combination of point-getters in the forward positions; the two guards mentioned could take care of their department in an admirable manner, while Latham, at center, is a hard man to beat for the pivot position.

The two other letter men out this season received their first varsity experience last season with the 1920 team, F. M. Beller '22 and M. L. Latham '22. Beller is a guard and Latham can be used at either forward or center. Both played with their freshman class team in the fall of 1918.

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However, there are a number of newcomers in line to give these letter men hard competition for their positions. Among these are H. C. Latham '23, a center of ideal proportions; Hugh Clerin '23, a forward on the 1920 freshman team; R. C. Andre '23, who played a forward position on last year's freshman team, and A. A. Burnett '23, a guard from last season's first-year five. W. J. Reinhart '21, is predicted, by those who saw him play with the freshman team of 1916, to be a basketball star quite the same as he was with the 1920 football team. Reinhart starred on the basketball, baseball and football teams during his freshman year but has not been in college since to be eligible for basketball. Last spring he turned out for varsity baseball, played an outfield position, and was elected captain of the 1921 nine. This year was his first chance at a varsity football position and he clinched the quarterback position, and made good. Students are now wondering if he will be a similar candidate for a forward berth on this year's basketball squad.

Oregon's schedule for the coming season has been announced by the Pacific Coast Conference as follows: January 25-26—Washington State College at Pullman; 28-29, University of Washington at Seattle.

February 4-5, Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; 11-12, Oregon Agricultural College at Eugene; 18-19, University of California at Eugene; 25-26, Washington at Eugene; 28-29, Washington State College at Eugene.

CHANGE IN SCORING POINTS
NEW YORK, New York—A change in the point-scoring system of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association provides for three instead of four points for winning by decisions. The five-point award for first place by a fall remains. The purpose of the new rule is to increase the incentive for a fall.

HOBITZELL IS NEW MANAGER
READING, Pennsylvania—R. C. Hobitzell, a former first baseman of the Cincinnati Nationals and Boston Americans, has signed a contract to manage the Reading International League Baseball Club next season, succeeding John Hummel, who resigned recently. Hobitzell managed the Akron Internationals last season.

PENN FOOTBALL MEN ELECT WRAY CAPTAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania football letter men Thursday afternoon, R. D. Wray '22,

FIVE VARSITY MEN ARE BACK

Regular Basketball Practice Will Start at the University of Oregon After the Holidays—Strong Five Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon—Regular basketball practice for the 1921 season at the University of Oregon will commence with the opening of college for the winter term, immediately following the holiday vacation, according to G. M. Bohler, varsity coach this year, succeeding Charles Huntington, well-known Oregon football mentor who handled the basketball quintet last year. An earlier start for the varsity basketball candidates has been prohibited by the interfraternity series, which filled the fall term up to the holiday season.

These varsity candidates, however, who were not members of the football squad have been turning out daily, getting in shape for the real work to start. Five letter men, four members of the 1920 freshman team, and a number of stars from previous freshman squads, who have not been in college for a varsity chance, are among the list of varsity prospects for the 1921 season.

The one star player slated for Oregon's five this season is E. R. Durno '21, all-Pacific Coast forward for the past two seasons and captain for 1921. Durno is rated as one of the fastest, although smallest, men in the Conference. Because of his exceptional speed, aggressiveness and brilliant basket-shooting ability, he has held the individual high-point record in both the Northwest and Pacific Coast conferences during his two years on the Oregon team.

The list of varsity candidates this season also includes another all-Coast selection in T. I. Chapman '21, guard. Chapman is a two-year letter man and was also a member of the freshman team during the first year in college. He is also a two-year letter man in football, having played halfback for the past two seasons. His ability as a guard is well known in coast basketball circles, and he is one of the most consistent men in the Conference. He plays a steady, careful game; can watch his man with care, still figures prominently in the team's floor work, and can be depended on to add a few points to the Oregon score in every contest.

F. B. Jacobberger '21, an alternate guard and forward on the 1920 team, is the third two-year veteran eligible for this year's quintet. Jacobberger was used last year by Coach Huntington at either forward or guard and is equally effective at either position. He is of a tall, rangy build, exceptionally fast, and is of double value to a squad because of his versatile ability to work at either of the two positions.

The two other letter men out this season received their first varsity experience last season with the 1920 team, F. M. Beller '22 and M. L. Latham '22. Beller is a guard and Latham can be used at either forward or center. Both played with their freshman class team in the fall of 1918.

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PENN FOOTBALL MEN ELECT WRAY CAPTAIN
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PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At a meeting of the University of Pennsylvania football letter men Thursday afternoon, R. D. Wray '22,

of Monmouth, Illinois, was elected captain of next year's team. Wray formerly played on the Western Naval Reserve team at Cleveland, Ohio, before entering Pennsylvania.

Eighteen of the 21 players who were recommended for their varsity letters cast ballots. Wray's choice was unanimous. These men will be officially awarded their varsity letters: Captain Hopper, Thomas, J. Straus, Harvey, Wray, Gravé, Frank, Thurman, Lenham, Ward, Whitehall, F. Straus, Cochran, Farrell, Watkins, Copeland, Wagner, Ertesvaag, Sawyer, Day, and Miller. This is the largest number of varsity players to be selected in the last four years.

BOLDKLUB 1903 CAPTURE FINAL
Exciting Contest Is Waged for Copenhagen Football Cup—Akademi Draws With Frem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The finalists of the Copenhagen Association Football cup, Boldklub 1893 and Boldklub 1903, met again on November 14, this time in the league series. Frem also met Akademi Boldklub. The teams stood, before these games, in the following order, Boldklub 1903, 4 points; Boldklub 1893 and Akademi, 3 points each; København Boldklub, 2 points; Frem, no points. Boldklub 1893 were stronger than in their cup tie by the inclusion of Tarp instead of Keighley, who has dropped out, and G. Olsen instead of Dreie. Simonsen was center-forward—Tarp's real place—whilst the latter played outside-right.

"En côte d'argent" only three matches were played, two of these ending in most decisive victories, and one concluding with "honors easy." Stade de Section Burdigaliense by 17 points to 0, Sporting Athlétique Bordelais scored a victory by 11 clear points against Association Sportive du Midi and Club Athlétique Béglais drew 0 to 0 with Bordeaux Etudiants Club.

Section Bordelais de l'Union des Cheminots consequently shared the leadership of the local championship standing with Sporting Athlétique Bordelais, each club having an aggregate of 6 points. Club Athlétique Béglais followed close with 4 points, whilst Association Sportive du Midi and Bordeaux Etudiants Club were bracketed third, with 3 apiece. Section Burdigaliense had the lowest position, being possessed of only 2 points.

"En côte basque," Aviron Bayonnais, which club headed the standing with 9 points, defeated Association Sportive Bayonnaise, which with Biarritz held fifth position with 3 points, by the narrow margin of 5 to 3.

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GERMAN SCHOOLS TODAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The German caste and military state has collapsed; no wonder that the schools must also undergo radical changes. The youth of Germany was divided into pupils of the classical schools (*Gymnasien*) with their preparatory classes, pupils of the private schools, and pupils of the middle-class, district, and municipal schools, the three latter differing one from another by the amount of the school fees. Compared with these caste schools the national school was a mere charity school.

However, a national school which should receive the children of all classes and give to every capable child a chance of advancing in the scale of education as far as its abilities permit has for a long time been the dream and desire of the teachers and of all those who saw in the caste school a disastrous splitting up of the national forces. But it was only the collapse of the military standpoint in the valuation of the course of education, and the introduction of democratic public institutions, that made the path free for the common elementary or "standard" school (*Einfachschule*). It was, of course, evident from the very beginning that a common substructure could keep together all children for a certain number of years only; but while its most fervent supporters recommended a public school of at least six annual classes, and a further uniform education with separation according to capability, the advocates of the higher schools wished to maintain their special preparatory classes as long as possible, and to accord to the elementary school three years only.

After having discussed the matter with the ministers of public instruction of the various states, the authority of the realm proposed an elementary school of four years and submitted to the National Assembly quite a small school bill shortly before its dissolution, the said bill mainly dealing with the gradual suppression of the preparatory and private schools. The first school bill of the realm was deliberated upon and passed with unusual hastiness. It was meant less as an educational than as a social law. "The aim we must strive at is to try to bridge over as far as possible in our new republic the gap which separates the several classes of the people one from another," said Minister Koch in supporting the bill.

The law taken on the whole bears the stamp of a compromise and thus cannot give full satisfaction to anybody, but it is at any rate a start for a new constructive effort, a first timid trial to give to the school a popular character.

The second larger step was meant for the development of the instruction of teachers, and the third concerned the development of schooling in the direction of advancing in the best possible manner the unfoldment of the national strength latent in every single child. In consideration of the traditional separation of schools, teachers, classes and ranks, it is no mean undertaking to have brought the school institutions of the realm, up to and beyond the elementary school, into popular tracks on a national scale.

Then it was proposed to convoke a vast school parliament composed of educational men from the highest to the lowest, of authorities and parents, men and women of all parts and parties of the realm, in order to discuss and freely to interchange ideas about national education. A mutual public discussion promised extensive impulses and a clearing up and reconciliation of the prevailing differences of opinion and aim. Many difficulties lay in the way of the convocation of the great school conference and it had to be postponed repeatedly. The choice of persons to be convoked was in itself not easy; their number rose to 600 by making allowance for the circles which wished and had to be represented: teachers of all grades and from all parts; authorities; political, social and religious groups and associations.

In well-considered single reports filling a volume of more than 300 pages, the chief questions were prepared by the best thinkers. On June 10 the conference was opened by the Minister of the Realm, Dr. Koch, "in the building of the Reichstag." The place of the assembly itself lent it a certain importance, still more the names of the thoroughly equipped and eloquent men who are known throughout the realm as supporters of particular ideas or leaders of intellectual movements.

There was much, perhaps too much, spoken of and discussed. During the first three days, the great questions of the "standard" school, the industrial school and of the instruction of teachers were deliberated upon in the plenary meeting. Thereupon the meeting was dissolved into committees treating certain questions separately, in order to make their reports during the last three days again in full session.

The contrasts in the points of view came sharply to light when the first question, the "standard" school, was dealt with; in fact, so divergent were the proposals that no aim could be seen, and most probably a great deal of water will flow under the mill before an elementary school with a six years' curriculum will be established.

The leading lines traced with reference to the simple theme of the industrial school are of greater value. The point of view is that the possibility of maintaining the national unity depends on the firm consolidation of the joy of work in all social strata. Therefore, work must be the basis of education, and the school not a simple institution for teaching, but an educational working community systematically

built up. It should lead, step by step, by playing, forming, producing, and acting, to the independent assimilation of knowledge and perception, to values of the inner life, to joy in form, and through all these to deeds serving the interest of the community. In order to transform the existing school into the new school, it is necessary that work should become a fundamental condition of teaching in the form of active learning, and be a branch of instruction in all schools as manual training. The discussion as to the instruction of teachers was very heated, as this question constitutes the core of the whole transformation of the school. Whilst one part of the delegates supported instruction of the teachers of national schools as distinct from the instruction of teachers of classical schools, others demanded that the professional training of all kinds of teachers should take place according to a plan the same for all in its essentials, but adapted to the various professional tasks, the possibility of passing from one kind of professional training to another being rendered as easy as possible. One idea prevailed with the majority, viz., the demand of the teachers for university training in one form or another.

The attitude of the plenary meeting toward the propositions of the committee was looked forward to with great interest. And then the unexpected happened: the majority rejected the vote on the leading lines laid down by the committees. The friends and adherents of the old political and religious program had carried their point. During three days the participants in the conference heard 19 reports and declarations of minorities without coming to any decision. Thus the conference has not led to an immediate, perceptible result; it has occasioned much disappointment to many teachers and educationists, but, no doubt, many fertile impulses have also emanated therefrom. For the first time, the advocates of reform and the national school have been allowed publicly to support their views and demands and to substantiate them under the fire of their opponents. The German school conference will remain a landmark in the history of German educational affairs, and it is to be expected that it will lead to a permanent institution, where the most varied opinion may be expressed openly and solely with regard to the good of the whole country.

**STATE OF RESEARCH
IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The question of research is one which has, to a great extent, been left to the initiative and philanthropy of private individuals, and although the progress made, in some subjects, has been extraordinary, yet it has necessarily been more or less spasmodic, and therefore lacking in continuity. The war, however, proved a great forcing factor, and the exigencies of that period caused world-wide steps to be taken to foster the ideals of research, and South Africa has not been left behind in this respect.

The Research Grant Board came into existence as the result of a report and recommendation of the Advisory Board of Science and Industry of South Africa, and the new body has inaugurated measures to encourage scientific research in the universities and museums of the Union. It was felt that these institutions were not being utilized as much as they might have been for this purpose. They were, therefore, approached by the scientific and technical board with a view to ascertaining the reasons.

The main factors in regard to the universities were found to be lack of adequate staff, the absence of necessary equipment and the fact that there was no provision for research scholarships. The museums were found to be insufficiently equipped. A report was, therefore, submitted by the committee to the government setting forth the urgent need for improving the position, and further recommending the setting up of a body to be known as the Research Grant Board. The committee's recommendations were referred by the government to the senate of the universities and, later, were approved by the Minister for Education. Thus was inaugurated the board which promises, by its encouragement of research work among enthusiastic seekers after knowledge, to have important results in many directions.

It was at first intended that the government should be advised by the board only concerning research questions in the universities and museums, but later the scope of the body was enlarged. The reason for this development was the wish of the advisory board of industry and science, and also the University College, to deal with literary, economic, and sociological research, so as to include research in institutions other than educational.

In consultation with the Royal Society of South Africa it was further decided that all government grants in aid of research should be controlled by the board on which the Royal Society is represented. The board is not independent, but forms a sub-committee of the advisory board of industry and science. This was arranged in order to secure co-operation between the two bodies, and the reports of the new board are forwarded without alterations, but with comments, where necessary, to the Minister for Education and the Minister for Mines and Industries.

The chief duties of the Research Grant Board are in connection with the awarding of scholarships and grants, the employment of research scholars, the under-staffing of universities and the initiation of research.

In regard to the first, financial provision has been made in the estimates for the year, and regulations to govern the grant awards have been

drawn up, and applications for scholarships and grants have been invited. The former are known as government research scholarships, and they vary between the value of £80 and £250 a year, for one or two years, and may be renewed if a favorable report is received on the quality of the work done. They are open to all persons resident within the Union and are for research in South Africa, but in certain circumstances a scholar may continue his studies overseas. It is stipulated that each scholar shall devote his time to the prosecution of the research, which shall be conducted under the control and supervision of a person approved by the board. In the event of a student publishing the results of his work he shall designate himself as a "government research scholar" and shall supply to the board such numbers of the publication as they may require. Holders of these scholarships are mostly those who hold university degrees, and are conducting research for the first time.

EDUCATION NOTES

The provincial universities in England have all, of late, felt the need for greater financial support. Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham have all appealed for public support, and the latest to follow their example is the University of Leeds. In issuing the appeal the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Michael Sadler, states that he has secured promises of various sums up to £10,000, the total so far being £112,000, together with an estate at Westwood which consists of a large house, smaller buildings, and eight acres of land suitable for a hall of residence for students. The amount aimed at is £500,000 sterling. An influential meeting was held on November 25 at the Leeds Town Hall. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated that their requirements were new laboratories for teaching and research in natural science; £100,000 was to be spent in building a hall of residence; new buildings for the library, the agricultural department, and a new gymnasium and examination hall. In addition, they wanted to increase the general endowment fund by £250,000. The increase in the number of undergraduates is remarkable; there now being three times as many as before the war. Given the necessary accommodation which the new buildings are designed to provide, there is every likelihood of the number of students reaching 3000 or 4000. Other influential speakers from the university addressed the meeting, and the prospects of the success of the appeal appear to be bright. Sir Michael Sadler, in his speech, touched a high level. A university, he said, was one of the greatest investments a country could make. It was a capitalization of thought through a great educational institution. Within the next five years every university would have to decide whether it was to continue free and autonomous, or whether it would require the government to take over its financial responsibility, and with it the detailed administration and control of what should be living and free. University education meant efficient citizenship.

The institute has attempted also to stimulate the exchange of students between the United States and other countries. It has collected what is probably the most complete compilation of information with reference to exchange of scholarships and to fellowships open to visiting students for study in the United States, and for American students to study in countries abroad. In order to facilitate cooperation in the matters of exchange of both teachers and students, and in educational matters generally between the United States and other countries, the institute has representatives in practically all of the European countries and hopes soon to have representatives in all countries of the world. Then, certainly, men would have said that the best training for citizenship was experience of the exercise of its functions and that universal suffrage and annual elections were sufficient for that purpose. Today we have come to think otherwise. The majority of the legal profession come from law schools or teachers' colleges; engineers graduate from schools of engineering, and the success of schools of journalism and schools of business administration in attracting large numbers of students indicates that a wide extension of academic vocational instruction is before us. In large part this change in our ideas of professional training has been called for by the conditions of twentieth century life and is eminently desirable. But there are elements in our life that make for exaggeration of its application.

"When any new interest becomes important in politics, the feeling arises at once that it must have a representative in the cabinet, the outward sign that it has achieved a place in the political sun. When anything which is conceivably teachable becomes important in the eyes of a considerable part of the community for the time being, a place must be found for it in the academic curriculum; the course, or, better still, the chair, testifies to authoritative recognition of its importance. In part this faith in courses and curricula grows out of the desire of the individual citizen to see the work of his hands in public institutions, which is a by-product of democracy. . . . The mere mechanism of courses and lectures is relied on as confidently as is the mechanism of laws and constitutions and political institutions. In part, also, this faith in courses and curricula goes with that mode of thinking about teaching against which Socrates protested. It looks upon the student as an empty vessel requiring to be filled with ready made materials from without; as a blank sheet upon which the teacher is to write something wholly outside of the student, whose function is purely receptive or passive. Such belief is strong in the business man of today, as it was strong in the everyday Athenian citizen of Socrates' time. And as men of business are the dominant force for the time being in our social and national life, we look to them for our ideas on many things beside business, on the same principle of homage to material power or success on which the ancients deified their rulers. Hence, in spite of ourselves, we of the universities seem to be acquiescing in the business man's idea, sound enough, if you grant his premises, that whatever appears to be needed in society for the time being must be taught, and, if taught, should, of course, be taught on the business principle of securing the best external matter to fill the cranial void or the best writing upon the mental blank sheet at the lowest cost.

The institute has published and distributed a booklet on "Opportunities for Higher Education in France," one on "Graduate Study in the British Isles," another entitled "Observations on Higher Education in Europe," the first annual report of the director and a special bulletin for administrative authorities in universities and colleges. The latter deals with visiting professors and commissions, recently founded traveling and research fellowships, foreign professors available for teaching engagements and research opportunities abroad for American students.

"The institute is ready to place all its resources at the service of any institution or educator. It cooperates with the American University Union and the American Council on Education. To facilitate the work, the institute has been divided into five bureaux: Europe, Far East, Latin-America, women's colleges, and international relations clubs." Dr. Lemuel H. Murfin, president of Boston University, who read the paper to the conference, declared that the Institute of International Education is one of the most important developments in the field of education in the two years following the war.

**RURAL SCHOOLS
IN PORTO RICO**

Rural teachers in Porto Rico are considered by the Department of Education as leaders in the rural welfare campaign throughout the island, says School Life. The teachers are expected not only to teach agriculture as part of the course of study but also to assist in the entire campaign for the growing of food products. At least a week before the opening of school rural Porto Rican teachers must visit the barrios in which they

EDUCATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Institute of International Education believes that a wisely selected professor, who because of his character and scholarship can well represent America abroad, may be of great service in the development of international good will, said Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the institute, in a paper read before the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which held its annual conference in Boston recently.

"At present the European nations are unable to support exchange professors as they did previous to the war," continued Dr. Duggan. "They are eager, however, to have American professors visit their universities. The institute does not feel that it can wholly support a large number of professors abroad in any one year. It has, therefore, developed its plan of grants to professors on sabbatical leave who are going abroad and who are willing to lecture in the universities of other countries and have been invited to do so. The institute will pay the traveling expenses from the institution in the United States in which the professor teaches to the institution in which he will lecture and return. The institute has this year sent out 15 professors on sabbatical leave to universities in many parts of the world, for example, London, Paris, Prague, Shanghai, Madrid, Strasbourg, Athens, Constantinople and Peru. Though the European countries cannot afford to support professors here, the institute has invited professors from other countries to come to the United States and has circulated them among the various colleges and universities to lecture before the general student body and to confer with professors and graduate students.

"That any man potentially can be or do anything and that the way to learn to be or do it is a practical apprenticeship was traditional Anglo-American idea. We were wont to think little of theoretical training for practical activities. Fifty years ago, the lawyer came to the bar by way of a lawyer's office; . . . the teacher simply went out and taught; the would-be engineer served an apprenticeship to engineers; the future editor began to learn his calling as reporter; the future manufacturer as a hewer of wood and drawer of water in the mill. Then, certainly, men would have said that the best training for citizenship was experience of the exercise of its functions and that universal suffrage and annual elections were sufficient for that purpose. Today we have come to think otherwise. The majority of the legal profession come from law schools or teachers' colleges; engineers graduate from schools of engineering, and the success of schools of journalism and schools of business administration in attracting large numbers of students indicates that a wide extension of academic vocational instruction is before us. In large part this change in our ideas of professional training has been called for by the conditions of twentieth century life and is eminently desirable. But there are elements in our life that make for exaggeration of its application.

"The institute believes that it is as essential for Americans to know of the difficulties and problems of other countries as for the people of other countries to know about those of the United States. To secure this end, the institute has established in some 80 colleges and universities throughout the country, international relations clubs, which are voluntary organizations of teachers and students who may be interested in the study of international peace. The institute provides the clubs free of charge with syllabi, bibliographies, books, magazines and other literature for study of these problems. Moreover, it sends upon visits to them from time to time distinguished visitors from other lands and American professors who are authorities in the field of international relations. An annual conference of representative members of the clubs is also held in the interest of increasing the efficiency of the work.

The adoption of the Burnham report by the National Union of Teachers at a special conference may well prove to be historic in the annals of the teaching profession. It is generally believed that the salary question is now settled on a stable foundation for the next five years. Opposition had, however, been evident in various local associations of the union in the interval between the publication of the report and its adoption, and at the conference the debate was long and stormy. The criticism relating to the rural teacher, who is to receive the lowest of the four scales, was most strongly expressed and at present has the most determined support. On the day that the conference met, the National Union of Women Teachers held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, when the president of that association pointed out that the Burnham committee consisted of thirty-nine men and only five women. Whether such a state of affairs will exercise any great adverse influence upon the National Union or the Burnham settlement remains to be seen. But the sky is distinctly overcast.

The full four-term year of 48 weeks has been adopted by the Ohio State University, with the possibility of making such a change in the fall of 1921. Both the faculty and the board of trustees favored the policy. The summer session, as the fourth quarter, will be administered by the deans and the usual administrative organization. This is practically the system which has long been in operation at the University of Chicago, and which enables diligent and ambitious students to complete their college courses in three years. Many colleges are filled to capacity this year with unprecedented enrollments. One of the benefits of the four-term system is that it makes it possible to have the same accommodations serve a much larger enrollment.

College fraternities are permissible to a certain point, it is frequently decreed by college authorities. Whereas the University of Kentucky recently presented the fraternities with a plot of land upon which to construct their houses, holding that the fraternities are a help and not a hindrance to a university, the board of trustees of Dartmouth College has voted that in the future, permission will not be given to any fraternity to build a house, unless the plans have been examined and approved by the board. This latter action was deemed necessary to guard against artificial standards of living which might result should elaborate buildings be erected out of all proportion to the democratic purposes of the college.

In regard to the first, financial provision has been made in the estimates for the year, and regulations to govern the grant awards have been

are to teach in order to arouse interest among parents and obtain satisfactory enrollment of pupils during the first week of school, according to instructions issued by Dr. P. G. Miller, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico. By the same authority, the school day is now six hours instead of five.

Distinct courses of study have been prepared for the urban and the rural schools. Pupils from rural schools who enter urban schools are compelled in most instances to drop back a grade, although the supervisor in charge is allowed freedom of judgment in assigning such pupils to the grade for which they are best prepared. In order to bring the rural schools to the urban standard, it is suggested that in consolidated schools in which all-day sessions are held and in which no teacher has charge of more than two grades, the urban course of study be followed, if suitable teachers can be secured.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

And the University

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, in his address upon "The Place of the University in Training for Citizenship," at the recent inauguration of Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton as president of the University of Michigan, spoke in part as follows:

"That any man potentially can be or do anything and that the way to learn to be or do it is a practical apprenticeship was traditional Anglo-American idea. We were wont to think little of theoretical training for practical activities. Fifty years ago, the lawyer came to the bar by way of a lawyer's office; . . . the teacher simply went out and taught; the would-be engineer served an apprenticeship to engineers; the future editor began to learn his calling as reporter; the future manufacturer as a hewer of wood and drawer of water in the mill. Then, certainly, men would have said that the best training for citizenship was experience of the exercise of its functions and that universal suffrage and annual elections were sufficient for that purpose. Today we have come to think otherwise. The majority of the legal profession come from law schools or teachers' colleges; engineers graduate from schools of engineering, and the success of schools of journalism and schools of business administration in attracting large numbers of students indicates that a wide extension of academic vocational instruction is before us. In large part this change in our ideas of professional training has been called for by the conditions of twentieth century life and is eminently desirable. But there are elements in our life that make for exaggeration of its application.

"Looking at the matter at this outset, we must ask ourselves at the outset what we mean by citizenship in the present connection. In a university we are thinking of more than the moment; we are dealing with universals and are endeavoring to look at things sub specie aeternitatis . . .

"What may the university do toward realizing the ideal of citizenship and furthering its ends? . . .

"Nothing less than life itself in a civilized community of civilized men is the real vocation for which the university must train. Getting a living is a small matter in comparison with living after one has gotten it. Hence if the universities have swung back for a time to the vocational idea, their function is still what it was in prior periods of the vocational conception—to train socially useful members of society, useful generally as men and specifically as professional men through their practice of their profession or calling. No doubt you will say the university has more to do than this and I will grant it. But the further aspects of the university are not relevant to the present discussion. My proposal is that even in the avowedly vocational, which has come to be so large a part of university work, the aim of the university is ultimately what it was under the exclusive reign of the humanities, what it has been from the beginning of universities—"by its insistence on the development of the legitimate faculties of man, a development secured by concentration on things that are in themselves pure and true, it draws men to the boundaries of human power."

"If this view is sound, the university has always had a chief place in the highest and best training for citizenship. . . . And it is significant that it has never been found necessary or expedient to make teaching of citizenship as such directly a formal end. . . . A dogmatic instruction in citizenship conceived in that spirit is certain to do injury to social order by the reaction it will produce; a dogmatic instruction in citizenship that shall impart absolute knowledge of the expedient compromise, the just balance, between the general security and general progress seems to me an impossibility.

"Nothing could be more fatal than that those who for the time being control the political or the economic organization of society should be able

THE HOME FORUM

The Kitten on the Wall

See the kitten on the wall,
Sporting with the leaves that fall,
Withered leaves—one two—and
three—
From the lofty elder tree!
Through the calm and frosty air
Of this morning bright and fair,
Edifying round and round they sink
Softly, slowly: one might think,
From the motions that are made,
Every little leaf conveyed
Sylph or Faery hither tending—
To this lower world descending—
Each invisible and mute,
In his wavering parachute.
—But the kitten, how she starts,
Crouches, stretches, paws and darts!
First at one, and then its fellow
Just as light and just as yellow;
There are many now—one now—
Now they stop and there are none.
—Wordsworth.

Charles Kingsley and His Garden

When my father settled at Eversley Rectory in 1844, most of the garden consisted in a line of fish ponds, running from those in the glebe field, past the house, and joining the large pond belonging to the Church Farm, behind the church. He at once became his own engineer and gardener. The ponds, except three in the glebe field . . . were drained. What had been a wretched chicken yard outside the brick-floored room which my father took for his study, was laid down in turf, with a wide border on each side; and the wall between the house and stables on the western side, was soon a mass of creeping Roses, scarlet Honey-suckle, and Virginia Creeper. This became "The Study Garden," up and down which my father paced bare-headed, composing sermons or novel, lecture or poem; for he never indulged in "rough copy," every sentence being thought out first, and then written or dictated straight off with hardly a correction.

On the sloping lawn between the house and the road, stood, and still stand, the three giant Fir trees planted at the same time that James I., who was then building Bramshill House, planted the Scotch Firs in the park and the isolated clumps on Hartfordbridge Flats and Elvetham Mounts . . .

Masses of shrubs were planted to keep out the cold draughts of air, which even on summer evenings streamed down from the large bogs a quarter of a mile away. Plane trees, which threatened in every high gale to fall upon the south end of the house, were cut down. And our sleep in May was thenceforth undisturbed by a nightingale, who shouted so loud from one close to my window, that I remember once hurling at the "poor bird, as all forlorn" he sang the night through, anything that came handy, from coals to boots.

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Against the south wall of the house which looks on the dear "Study Garden," a Magnolia, *M. grandiflora*, was trained, filling the air and all the rooms with its fragrance. . . . The great treasure of the Study Garden was . . . an immense plant of the Japanese Honey-suckle, *L. reticulata*

the offspring of a tempest,—not, it is true, in a teapot, but in a soup-kettle! Never shall I forget . . . the first time I heard Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite played by a great orchestra. The elfin music of Anitra's dance was done; the funeral dirge of Ase had died into silence. . . . Then Tympano arose

people on her open decks, I know nothing prettier than the vision that shoots by your door, as you sit . . . in your leaf-darkened portico on the bold shores of the Hudson.

The American edition of Mrs. Trolope (several copies of which are to be found in every boat, serving the same

trice in the central figure of that lively group of laughing courtiers; whilst did we seek Juliet, it would, of course, be by appointment on the balcony. To fancy yourself in such company is pleasant matter for a midsummer's night's dream.—"Obiter Dicta." A Birrell.

"The Strong Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
W RITING under the marginal heading "Ignorant idolatry" on page 136 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." This desire to find the way has been the desire of the ages. For mortal man, faced with sin, sickness, and death, is really baffled. Death is accepted as, in any case, inevitable and the ultimate master of the situation, whilst, if he has sought out many inventions for dealing with the other two, sickness is also accounted inevitable. It may be banished, for a time, but triumphs ultimately over mortal man with death.

As to sin, the best that mortal man, uninstructed in Christian Science, can hope for is to keep it, in its most apparent forms, at bay. No possibility of victory is held out to him here. A full salvation, such is the teaching of most religions, is only obtainable hereafter, and by the orthodox way of sickness and death.

A moment's consideration of the matter must convince anyone that this was not Jesus' way of salvation. In the first place, he never deferred salvation to a vague hereafter. Indeed, the central point of his teaching was the imminence of this salvation. "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you," he declared, again and again, in so many words, or in effect, to all who would hear him; whilst all his teaching, confirmed by his wonderful works, was directed to show that sickness, sin, and death must be destroyed, not submitted to, before the kingdom of heaven could be entered, the realm of harmony attained.

Now, in his struggle with sin and sickness, the orthodox Christian has always imagined himself beset by all manner of foes. Sometimes, in regard to sin, his enemy has become objectified in a personal devil, but in regard to sickness, his enemies have long been legion, and through years of so-called research he has evolved all manner of ways of dealing with them, every phase of sickness calling for a different treatment, and different treatments commanding acceptance at different periods. Once again, any study of the matter must reveal the fact that this was not Jesus' way. There is no record in the New Testament narrative of Jesus ever having used a drug to heal the sick or of his ever having prescribed any form of treatment. "The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." And the centurion was right, for, whether the work to be done was stilling a storm at sea, feeding a multitude of hungry people, cleansing the leper, or raising the dead, speaking the word only was, with Jesus, always sufficient. In other words, Jesus had but one remedy for every form of inharmony and that remedy was the truth. He told his disciples that they should know the truth and that the truth should make them free. In other words, that they should know the truth about God and the truth about man, and, in the understanding of that truth, they would surely find themselves free.

Briefly then, what is this truth about God and man and the universe as Jesus taught it and demonstrated it? The truth about God is that God is Spirit. The truth about man is that God, Spirit, is his Father, the truth about man and the universe is that "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," and that the devil or evil, is a lie, a liar and the father of itself. Or, as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it on page 468 of Science and Health, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

This then is the truth which makes free. And how does it make free? By binding the "strong man," the belief in power apart from God. Jesus, it will be remembered, was charged, on one occasion, by the scribes with casting out devils through Beelzebub, that by recourse to the wholly material exorcist practices of the day. He met this charge by pointing out the self-evident fact that if a kingdom was divided against itself it could not stand, that if Satan rose up against himself he could not stand "but hath an end," and then he went on to insist that no one could enter a strong man's house, and spoil his goods "except he will first bind the strong man."

It was just this that Jesus was doing, binding the strong man, denying the evidence of the material senses, and proving the invalidity of material so-called law. Of Jairus' daughter, bewailed as dead, he said, "The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth." To the man with the withered hand he said, "Stretch forth thine hand"; to the man sick of the palsy, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." Whenever Jesus of Nazareth was confronted with the claims of the strong man, he silenced them with a present proof of their nothingness. In the

presence of Jesus, the Christ, sickness ever gave way to health, want to supply, storm and tempest to a great calm.

Now Jesus not only did these things himself, but he enjoined upon all who believed on him that they should follow his example, expressly declaring that all who understood the great truth of the alness of God, divine Mind, and the nothingness of matter or mortal mind should do the works that he did and even greater works. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 400 of Science and Health, "Mortal mind is the strong man," which must be held in subjection before its influence upon health and morals can be removed. This error conquered, we can despoli the strong man of his goods,—namely, of sin and disease."

A Word From Stedman

To Howells (1877)

But now about the songs. One day, in the midst of my work, I got a letter from Mr. Buck, which at once struck me as the letter of a true artist—a conscientious and poetic musician. He was good enough to say that he had selected my tropical song (which I thought you had concluded to use as a poem, only) from several others, as the one best suited for a strong effort on his part. He suggested some alterations, with so much perception and reason, that I was struck with his proposals and determined to assist him as I could. Among the rest, he wished me to introduce a verse suggesting danger, for a loud agitato effect before the verse beginning "Whisper, tarry a space." This I at once wrote for him, the idea striking me as a fine one, and the new stanza tones up the whole poem. This making the song too long, I ruthlessly cut out the second stanza, which always reminded me of one of Taylor's anyhow.

Today Mr. Buck has been over here, with a superb baritone singer, and rehearsed his song for me—and he really has quite taken me captive. He has composed a magnificent baritone song (for contralto, also)—varying the music to suit each stanza: a song that will live, if printed, and be sung by every baritone in the country. It is rare, indeed, that a poet is so well understood and interpreted by a musician, and I was touched. So have some vigorous singer render it for you; the accompaniment, too, is perfection. You will observe little changes I've made in the words, here and there. I should say it certainly would occupy four pages in the magazine, but Mr. Buck justly says that if you really want to call attention to your music you must now and then have a real "effort" and occupy some space. Contralto and baritone songs are very scarce you know.—"Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman."

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"Old Portico, Richmond, Virginia," from the etching by C. H. White

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aurea, trained over an iron umbrella in front of the study window. This was given to my father by Mr. Standish, when only a tiny pot plant with six leaves, a year and more before it was distributed to the public. Well do I remember his delight at bringing it home after a visit to Sir James Clark at Bagshot Park. And carefully the little plant was nursed and well tended; the wild orgy rose and swelled. Wind howled in gorges, pines whistled and screamed, demons laughed, the sea moaned in far flords. Superhuman buzzings sounded from the bass viols, demoniac chords from the 'cellos, shrieks of pain from the clarinets and oboes, defiant challenges from the horns, pitiful complaints from the bassoons. On and on, up and up, swept the tides of sound, but Tympano stood unmoved. Higher and nearer, till they threatened to engulf him, but he quivered not an eyelid. I had given him up for lost, but suddenly at a nod from the leader he came to life, he let loose his thunders, he roared his defiance. Low and uncertain at first he rumbled, but waxed in volume until, little man that he was, he all but drowned his toiling, sweating comrades in a longdrawn rattling peal that shook the seat wherein I sat . . .

I dreamed of Tympano that night. I saw him riding the wind, a new Hercules, a new Hermes with a drumstick for a caduceus.

This exploit of Tympano's took place in my twelfth year, and for a long time he occupied a niche of honor in my mental gallery of heroes as the most redoubtable of drum-drubbers. Of course, I realized that I would rather listen to the orchestra without him than to him without the orchestra, yet I felt that the Mountain King's ball would be a poor affair without him, like a thunder-storm without any thunder.—Atlantic Essays.

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I had fixed upon the first of August for my annual trip to Saratoga—and, with a straw hat, a portmanteau and a black boy, was huddled into the "rather-faster-than-lightning" steamer, "North America," with about seven hundred other people, like myself, just in time. . . . Away we "streaked" at the rate of twelve miles an hour against the current, and, by the time I had penetrated to the baggage-closet, and seated William Wilberforce upon my portmanteau, with orders not to stir for eleven hours and seven minutes, we were far up the Hudson, opening into its hills and rocks, like a witches' party steaming through the Hartz or a cauldron.

A North-river steamboat, as a Vermon boy would phrase it, is another . . . sort o' thing from a Britisher. A coal-barge and an eight-oars on the Thames are scarce more dissimilar. Built for smooth water only, our river boats are long, shallow, and graceful, of the exquisite proportions of a pleasure-yacht, and painted as brilliantly and fantastically as an Indian shell.

With her bow just leaning up from the surface of the stream, her cut-water throwing off a curved and transparent sheet from either side, her white awnings, her magical speed, and the gay spectacle of a thousand well-dressed

Slowly she wanders up the river sands,
Faint on her brow the flush of lapsing day.

She comes with silence from the twilight lands,
And smiles to think the dawn so far away.

Day's fragrance lingers round her. . . .

—George Sterling.

Good Company

Fancy stepping into a room and finding it full of Shakespeare's principal characters! What a babel of tongues! What a jostling of wits! How eagerly one's eye would go in search of Hamlet and Sir John Falstaff. . . . We should have no difficulty in recognizing Bea-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Final Stand to Save the Parks

If the people of the United States should realize that their wonderful system of national parks was in danger of serious impairment, and an expression on their part could obviate that danger, there is not much likelihood that they would neglect to express themselves. Impairment of the national parks, however, does not come directly before the people. If it comes into popular notice at all it does so only here and there, or creepingly. Perhaps it gets to the attention of the whole people only after it has become difficult for the people to act. At this moment the national park system is in danger. There is an imminent danger that one of the most beautiful and most famous of the parks will be encroached upon for industrial purposes. Here and there, the public has become aware of what is intended, and is starting a vigorous protest. But there is no evidence yet that the whole public appreciates what has been done, of late, by those who seek to make use of the public reservations for private advantage. The public must bestir itself if it would save these reservations from a perversion of their original purpose.

It is the Yellowstone that is now directly menaced. Some time ago, moneyed interests, desiring to use the water there for irrigation purposes outside the park, secured from the government permission to conduct surveys in the reservation for a storage reservoir. These surveys have already been made. A bill has already passed the United States Senate which aims at giving over 8000 acres of the park for reservoir purposes. The area involved, although it has been described as being composed mostly of unsightly swamp lands, is announced by the National Association of Audubon Societies to be one of the most beautiful sections of the park, containing not less than forty waterfalls, cascades, and hot springs. It has not been readily accessible and is consequently little known. But the Audubon Societies declare that a few miles of dirt road would open it to thousands of motorists and camping parties. If the bill, having received the Senate's approval, secures also the endorsement of the House, where it is now pending, a precedent will have been created for the building of reservoirs and barrages elsewhere in the Yellowstone, and in many places in other parks, and the way will be opened for the ruin of marvelous regions. One dam that would be immediately undertaken, no doubt, would be that of a Montana association which hopes to build across the lower end of Yellowstone Lake. The promoters have already undertaken a broad campaign in support of their project. In addition to these proposals, which have irrigation as their object, the Water Power Act, passed at the last session of Congress, allows the Water Power Commission, created under it, to grant water power concessions in the national parks.

So it seems that, once again, there is need of a popular uprising in defense of the park system. The people must call a halt on projects like those outlined above if the parks are not to suffer desecration. The people will need to require of Congress an amendment to the water power law, exempting the national parks from the activities of the water power interests, if a door is not to be left wide open for destruction of many of those features which make the parks most valuable as reservations. Certain organizations are already engaging in a vigorous campaign of defense. There is the National Association of Audubon Societies, mentioned above. There is the newly formed National Parks Association. And there are smaller and non-related organizations which have seen the need and are doing splendid work in their special fields. Not long ago the Massachusetts Agricultural Society brought the matter up by resolution. Now, from the opposite side of the country, comes the Dallas Property Owners Association of Texas, and the Texas section of the American Association of Civil Engineers, declaring that the pending legislation should be defeated and that an amendment should be immediately adopted to the Federal Water Power Act. Similar expressions cannot come too numerous or too soon, if they are to be in time to have an effect upon the legislators at Washington.

Now, moreover, the safeguarding should be made conclusive. There is no question as to the national purpose in establishing the national parks and monuments. The intention was clear that they should be inviolate. The very purpose of setting these great tracts apart was that they should be exempt from that absorption into the industrial system of the country which has been gradually including all unprotected tracts that involve waterfalls and storage possibilities. If there had been any doubt that the original intention was to this effect, that doubt would have now been cleared away by the statement of policy adopted in 1918, as a guide to the activities of the National Park Service. This statement of policy declares that "the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form, for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time"; that they are "set apart for the use, observation, health and pleasure of the people"; and that "the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprises in the parks." Enterprises, such as here referred to, cannot, of course, have any reference to such things as water power or irrigation development, which can only have the effect of transposing much of the water of the parks to exterior and unrelated areas and purposes. Such a reference is precluded by the statement of policy itself. It points rather to enterprises like those of transportation and entertainment, which, while not altogether out of keeping with the purpose of the reservations, must of course be held strictly in check, lest they, too, overstep their proper bounds. That the officials of government who come most directly in touch with the parks favor their complete preservation from industrial encroachment is well. But it is not enough. John Bartram Payne, United States Secretary of the Interior, who, by virtue of his office, is a member of the Water Power

Commission, has declared that, in his view, the setting apart of the national parks and monuments by Congress means that they should be preserved in their integrity "forever free from any form of commercialism." But Mr. Payne can do no more than urge his view upon his colleagues. He may be outvoted. The loophole that was left in the law under which he serves is inconsistent with the national policy as defined in the Park Service enactment. That loophole should now be stopped up. In the face of an aroused public, Congress will hardly care to leave these wonderful national reservations any longer open to attack.

"Bolshevist" Armenia

It is not easy to credit the latest reports from Geneva, to the effect that the great powers are unwilling to favor the admission of Armenia to the League of Nations, on the ground that the little Republic, deserted and helpless, has "gone Bolshevik." Nevertheless, there would seem to be all too much reason to suppose that this is actually the case. For months past, the Armenians, hard pressed on all sides by Bolsheviks, Tartars, and Turks, have been sending out urgent appeals to the powers for help. They have not desired to shirk effort in their own behalf. They have not appealed to the powers to send troops to fight their battles for them, although, in view of the way in which they fought for the Allies during the war, they would be quite justified in making such an appeal. They have appealed merely for such help, in the way of war matériel and funds as would enable them to help themselves. The Allies, however, have not only failed to do anything for Armenia, but there is reason to believe that France has actually been supplying funds and matériel to her enemies. When Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, in the autumn of 1914, and the Asia Minor question, long taboo in diplomatic circles, began to be freely discussed, France may be said to have taken the lead in insisting that the end of the war should see Armenia not only liberated, at last, from the domination of the Turk, but established as an independent state with a territory conceived on a generous scale. Again and again during the early years of the war, French statesmen reiterated these views. And yet, for more than twelve months now, France has not only refused to help Armenia, diplomatically or otherwise, toward the realization of her aspirations, but has, notably in Cilicia, actually aided those who were fighting against her.

Now, as far back as last May, the government at Moscow approached the Armenians with offers, most alluring to an almost desperate people. Moscow offered to guarantee to Armenia all the territorial concessions promised by the Allies, backed by military assistance sufficient to maintain the integrity of these territories, on condition that Armenia accepted the Soviet control of her foreign policy. The alternative was invasion on a most extended scale. Armenia was without supplies of arms or ammunition. The enemy was at the very door, and no help from the Allies was even promised. Armenia, however, refused. Within three weeks, the Bolsheviks had made arrangements with the Turks to attempt an invasion of Armenia from a southwesterly direction, and had themselves crossed the Armenian frontier in the northeast. For some two months, the unequal struggle was continued, and then, early in August, shortly after the decisive defeat of the Kemalist forces by the Greeks, Moscow suddenly changed its policy and arranged to conclude an agreement with Armenia, in which Soviet Russia was to recognize the full independence of the Republic, and to give guarantees against further Bolshevik attempts to establish a Soviet régime within Armenia by force of arms. In less than twenty-four hours, however, from the drafting of this agreement, for some reason not yet explained, Moscow changed its policy once more. On August 11, Russian Soviet troops, together with soldiers of Azerbaijan, resumed operations, and, a month or so later, the Armenian Government addressed an appeal to the government at Moscow "for the sake of our future cooperation and good neighborliness to stop the advance of Red troops into Armenian territory and prevent further atrocities." Red troops of Soviet Russia, this appeal declared, followed by Tartar marauding bands, were ruining peaceful Armenian villages, and peasants were fleeing from their homes in order to escape the savagery of the invading forces.

The only reply to this appeal was an ultimatum from Moscow demanding that the Armenians if they desired peace, should permit the free use of railroads for the Russian Bolshevik troops, Nationalist Turks, and Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan; that the Armenian Government should denounce the Turkish treaty, and break off diplomatic relations with the entente powers, and should submit all territorial disputes with Turkey to the arbitration of the Soviet Government. If these terms were accepted, Moscow promised that the territories of Zangezour, then occupied by the Soviet forces, would be ceded to Armenia. Once again Armenia refused, and once again the Allies failed, in any way, to come to her aid, whilst her enemies returned to the attack.

This time, as far as the Turks were concerned, there was evidently to be no mistake about it. "The life and property of foreigners belong to you," declared Mustapha Kemal, in the course of a speech delivered at Ankara on September 17 last. "Kill the Greeks, the Armenians, the French and the British. Do not fear anybody, kill them ruthlessly, butcher them, destroy and burn everything. Allah is great and will forgive you." Before this final onslaught the resistance of Armenia gave way, a few days ago, and the Armenian Government is reported to have "agreed to declare in favor of Soviet rule." The exact terms of the agreement are not yet known, but a statement from Geneva to the effect that "on December 3, Armenia signed an agreement with the Turks at Alexandropol, by which all arms are delivered to the Turks with the exception of 1500 rifles and a handful of cannon, while Armenian territory is reduced to the region of Erivan and Lake Goktcha, excluding Kars and Alexandropol," is full of a sinister significance.

Such, very briefly, is the story of how Armenia came to "embrace" Bolshevism. But Bolshevism is Bolshevism,

apparently, however embraced, in the eyes of the powers, and because Armenia has "embraced" Bolshevism, Armenia cannot be admitted into the League of Nations. In other words, Armenia, betrayed and forsaken, is now to be ostracized. Could cynicism go much further than this?

Clearing Away Prohibition Doubts

One of the most significant phases of the experience of the United States in undertaking to make prohibition effective has been the steady dissipation of the doubts about the legal status of the reform and the methods for enforcing it. Every anti-liquor activity has been challenged through the law, and yet the law has been found steadfastly supporting the prohibition movement. Now there are indications that the long series of legal challenges is drawing to an end. Opposition of this sort has its latest phase, which is perhaps to be its last, in the tendency of the courts and United States attorneys, in districts where pro-liquor sentiment has been strongly marked, to be hesitant or inconclusive in dealing with the liquor cases that come before them. Nevertheless the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that these difficulties are now being overcome. Cooperation with the federal Department of Justice is clearing away some of the doubts, and decisions now awaited from the courts are expected to provide further clarification. Thus a uniform plan for securing evidence, making arrests, and presenting cases can soon be established throughout the country. When this is done prohibition officers everywhere can achieve more satisfactory results.

So far as district courts have shown an indisposition to impose penalties heavy enough to deter repeated violations of the law, they will find some correction in the changing public sentiment toward prohibition. The courts administer public opinion, said a judge on one occasion, almost more directly than they administer the law. And there are signs everywhere that the longer prohibition is in effect, the more completely is public opinion reconciled to it. It will not be long, at the present rate, before the sentiment in favor will be so definite that courts will be without any excuse for leniency, and offenders will find the business of law-breaking so expensive that they can no longer afford to persist in it. Conclusively favorable sentiment could not have been looked for until there had been time for stopping the loopholes in the law and for unifying and coordinating the efforts at enforcement. There is corresponding gratification for the law-abiding majority of American citizens in the knowledge that this unification and coordination are now well under way. The main attack of the law-breakers has been turned back. What remains for the drys, apparently, is the task referred to by army men as the "mopping up"—a relentless running down of individual offenders that shall eventually leave no offense against the liquor law undiscovered or unpunished.

When one stops to consider the relatively brief time that has elapsed since prohibition went into effect, one may well believe that the effort at enforcement has already been astonishingly successful. The country is not yet bone dry, but saloons have gone out of existence; and that the mopping-up process is already far advanced is indicated by the changing conditions in such wet spots as New York and Chicago. A few short months ago the use of liquor in such cities, despite the law, was a standing exhibition of law breaking. But already a change has been marked. The liquor gang in Chicago has been broken up, and the city is cleaning out the vicious and criminal elements that lurked there while liquor was tolerated. New York is coming to feel the sway of a new state government, in which a determination to enforce the liquor law has cast its shadow in advance.

It takes time to make a reform like prohibition conclusive in a country of 110,000,000 persons. But as time goes on, the process illustrates the old saying, "Nothing succeeds like success." As the minority becomes reconciled, sentiment swings more heavily in favor of the new and better conditions. These trends are illustrated by the fading demand for special liquor permits, and by the discovery of certain special features of the law itself, like that which makes the owners of buildings and vehicles punishable for liquor offenses in which their property is involved. These sections have been in the law from the first, but their full bearings, apparently, are disclosed only as the law is persistently studied and applied.

The Return of the Clog

* IN THE days before the war, in England, the "stranger from the south," who, traveling northward, broke his journey for a day or two at any one of the small manufacturing towns which spread themselves so innumerable over the hills and dales of the West Riding of Yorkshire and over the Pennines into Lancashire was sure to be struck by one thing, the clogs. For clogs are never seen or heard in the south, unless in a stable yard. Now anyone who does not know may readily find out for himself just exactly what a clog is. The dictionary will tell him that it is "a kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden sole," but unless he has been in the north of England he will almost inevitably associate clogs with dancing. Well, the clog is used by the clog dancer in all parts of the world, but that is, of course, only "playing at it." Clogs in Lancashire or Yorkshire take themselves very seriously, and very much for granted. They have all the dignity of an institution. Many of them, of course, have always come from abroad, but still there ever has been and still is the expert clog maker and clog mender, the man who knows just how to fashion a sole with just the right curve; who can whittle a heel with the cunning of a true craftsman; who fixes his iron shoes, his brass toecap in style most approved; and who knows how to set out his wares in his little shop window so that they will attract the passer-by.

For there were fashions in clogs in the days before the war. At any rate, a new pair of clogs, with the sides of the deep wooden soles still white with the freshness of new wood, with the leather well polished and the brass

toe-cap resplendent, such clogs had something more than a mere utilitarian value. For the most part, however, it must be confessed, clogs were out for work, pure and simple, and not for play. They clattered and they clattered to the mines and to the workshops, and, if they slithered and slid under small boys and small girls on the way to school, they were still very much the trappings of the working day. For men and women in recent years, the clog, indeed, has tended, more and more, to become exclusively the gear for working days, the leather shoe being the only wear for high days and holidays. Then, all the time, of course, there has been the view that to wear leather boots and shoes, at all times, was a sign of great advancement. Was it not a worthy mayor of a great manufacturing town in Yorkshire who was wont to declare, on many occasions, "Ah came to town wi' clogs on, and now Ah've gotten shoon"?

Today, however, clogs are coming into their own again. Indeed, they are doing much more than that. At one bound, it would appear, they are leaving their utterly utilitarian condition, and are claiming to become something perilously like "a fashion." At any rate that is the impression anyone would gain from reading the report of the International Shoe and Leather Fair, held recently, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, in London. Here is no humdrum meeting the barest needs. "The genuine Lancashire clog," says one account of the matter, "is still to be seen, but the clatter of the wooden shoes is no longer essential, the silent clog with rubber sole and heel having made its appearance. Clogs for children are a special line, and there are other types, such as the specially heavy variety with 1 1/4-inch sole, the felt-lined Wellington, and the high leg lace clog for farm work."

Editorial Notes

SOME time ago, the government at Peking, acting entirely within its rights, addressed a note to the government at Tokyo requesting the evacuation by Japanese troops of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese Government has now made reply. Quite ignoring the fact that the Japanese troops, in any circumstances, have no possible right or mandate to undertake the policing of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Tokyo magnanimously declares that it is willing to order the evacuation of these troops as soon as China can give "adequate guarantees that order will be maintained on the Chinese Eastern Railway and that the property and interest of Japanese nationals will be protected." Inasmuch as Japan remains sole judge of when the guarantees demanded are really "adequate," the full value of the "concession" must be apparent. Such methods, however, are really wearing rather thin.

CORK with its tragic story is setting afame the imagination of that arm of the press justly noted for its tendency to exaggerate. Stories are struck off the typewriter in breathless haste and headings added in the twinkling of an eye. Lurid adjectives are daubed all over the letterpress, superlatives introduced, and conclusions set down without the slightest foundation in fact. While the embers in the conflagration are still hot one paper boldly proclaims through its headlines that "Military Forces in Wild 'Reprisal' Rampage Lay Waste Entire Business Section of Irish City." It matters not that the investigation has not yet begun; it is "safe" to jump to the conclusion that the whole thing was the work of the "military." If the press has one duty more important than another, it is that of informing public opinion correctly, and safeguarding it from the machinations of organized bodies who would use it as the vehicle for attaining their own ends. To fail in that duty is to fail to serve the public.

THE dwellers in the "village of Chelsey" have been much disturbed over the sound of a saw on the opposite side of the River Thames. For six days the Chancery Division of the Law Courts exercised their minds about it, also their wit. There is something about Chelsea that rouses the artistic and literary sense in any one who approaches it, even from the distance of a Chancery Court. They talked and talked about all sorts and kinds of things for six days; they talked about Froude and Carlyle, and what they would have said; they talked about the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and about John Burns and his description of the Thames. It was in the nature of a literary causerie, but it was not until the sixth day that the happy idea struck the judge to go and see the saw. One need not reproduce the joke in that day's evening paper.

SENATOR CALDER, chairman of the special committee of the United States Senate which has been making an exhaustive survey of reconstruction problems, threatens to carry the "Indiana idea" of public control of coal production on to the floors of Congress. The committee's preliminary report declares that profiteering in coal has assumed proportions of a national outrage, with the culpability distributed along down the line from producer to retailer. The significant warning is given that unless the alleged abuses are stopped, federal control of the industry will be recommended.

WASHINGTON B. VANDERLIP's first comprehensive statement in regard to conditions in Russia, upon his return from that country to America, met with widespread interest and acceptance. When Mr. Vanderlip continues to give out statements about speeches he delivered in Russia, and the concessions in Siberia made to him and his associates by the Lenin Government, however, one may be pardoned for suspecting that the Californian does not underestimate the value of free publicity, from a business standpoint, and is governing himself accordingly.

Most people of Spanish descent probably have a feeling of regret over Spain's loss of colonies in the Western Hemisphere, where she at one time controlled immense territories, but they may find much consolation in the recent statement of Herbert Eugene Bolton, professor of American history at the University of California, that "nineteen-twentieths of the areas that Spain colonized are still Spanish in language, art, literature, and thought."